



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1889.

The Monumental Chapel (Westminster Abbey) Bill : 1889.

BY W. E. MILLIKEN.

There the warlike and the peaceful, the fortunate and the miserable, the beloved and the despised princes mingle their dust, and pay down their symbol of mortality, and tell all the world that, when we die, our ashes shall be equal to kings', and our accounts easier, and our pains or our crowns shall be less.

JEREMY TAYLOR : *Rules of Holy Dying.*

FROM an article lately contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by the Right Honourable G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., we gather that he may be more or less identified with a project which, excepting in the architectural press, has received by no means as much of public attention as it deserves. A Bill has been drafted, for introduction into the Lower House, to make an addition to West Minster in shape of a National Monumental Chapel, or Campo Santo, for the interment and suitable commemoration of those worthies whom the country shall thus delight to honour. Briefly stated, the scope of the Bill is as follows : To take a scheduled site lying within the parishes of St. Margaret and the close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster ; to set up a board of unpaid commissioners with perpetual succession and a common seal ; the vesting by such board in the Dean and Chapter of the chapel, upon its completion, as part and parcel of the Abbey ; and to provide supplies for the erection thereof, together with its maintenance and repair, from out of certain public moneys—including the Treasury funds, on a vote by Parliament ; an appropriation out of the surplus (if, indeed, there be any) from the Coal and Wine Dues, under the Continuance Act, 31 Vict., c. 17, to an extent not exceeding one-half of

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the total cost of both chapel and site ; together with subscriptions by the Corporation and County Council of London, and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from proceeds of any property in them vested and formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter. The proposed board of commissioners are the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Bradley), Archdeacon Farrar (Rector of St. Margaret), the Duke of Westminster (High Steward), Lord Wantage, Right Hon. G. Cubitt, Messrs. Shaw-Lefevre, Bertram Woodhouse Currie, Henry Hucks Gibbs, with "such other persons as the Government may appoint."*

The accompanying sketch-plan, drawn to scale, shows the limit of ground, as indicated by a broken and dotted line, which it is contemplated to acquire for purposes of this Bill. In order that the plan may be perfectly clear the several houses which occupy the greater part of the ground are not separately set out. These houses are : Nos. 1-3, Poets' Corner, and Nos. 1-5, Old Palace Yard, being property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ; and four houses around St. Katharine's Chapel, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, and at present occupied by Mr. J. C. Thynne (deputy High Steward) and the reverend Messrs. J. H. Cheadle, H. A. Cotton and George Prothero (sub-Dean). Southwards of the site stand the King's Jewel House, or Tower, and a wall of College, *olim* Infirmary, Garden, that Garden being separated from Abbot Benson's garden (Black Dog Alley) by Great College Street, formerly Dead Wall, demolished in 1776 (Abbot Littlington's work). Westwards lie the Chapter House and Little Cloister, which by some mistake are set forth in the deposited schedule as "Dean Street." The four named houses are in themselves by no means devoid of certain features of antiquarian value. Yet it is in connection with the Chapel and Jewel House that the old-world interest of the site under review is mainly concerned.

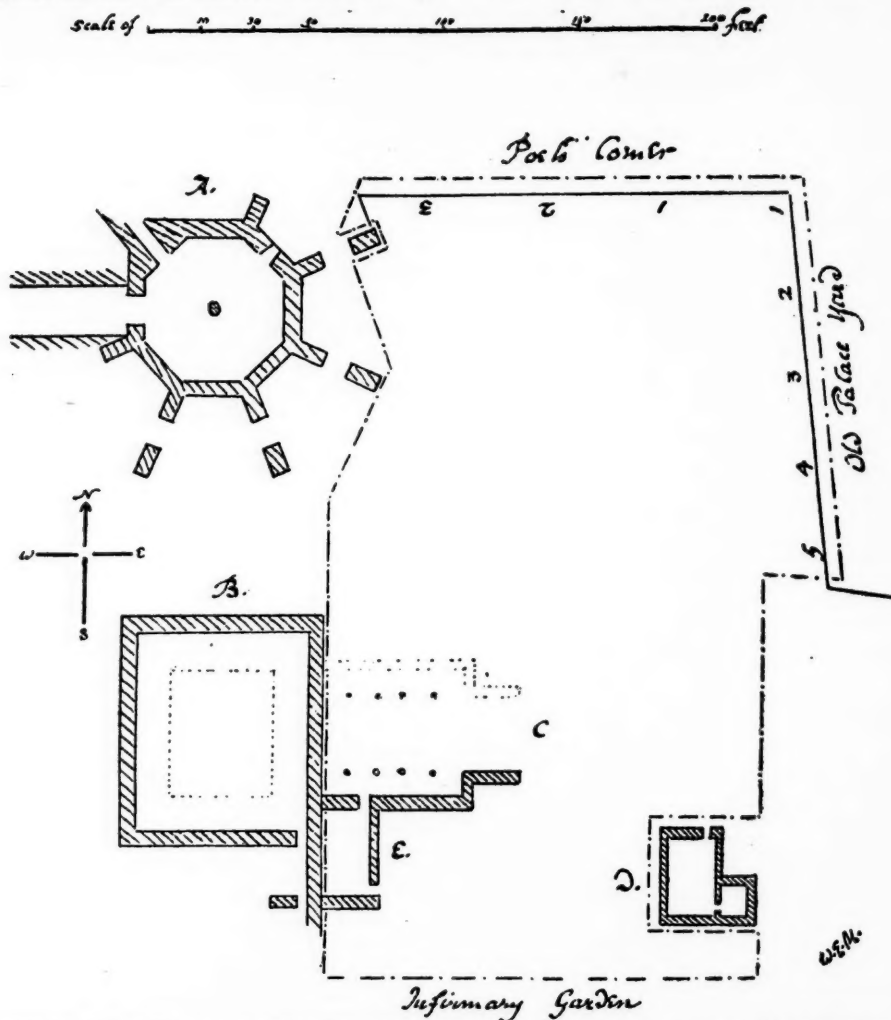
What the Cardinal and Lord Chancellor Morton was to Lambeth House in a later age, so to our great Western Minster was Nicholas Littlington. Holding office from 1362 to 1386, when, with the munificent devise of his predecessor Simon Langham,

* Since the above was in type, the Bill has been modified. *Vide* "Antiquarian News" in present issue.

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Lord Chancellor, Archbishop, and Cardinal also, the reconstruction of the Norman nave, westwards of Edward I.'s work, was in progress, he built the Abbot's Place, the now

Cloisters, this last being used by the Master of the Novices, from whom Westminster School claims origin. Nor is this all that we owe to Abbot Littlington. He erected the



A, Chapter House ; B, Little Cloister ; C, St. Katharine's Chapel ; D, Jewel House ; E, Infirmary Hall.
The numerals are the postal numbers of the houses.

Deanery, over against Cheyney Gate Manor by the Sanctuary ; the big Dining, since College, Hall ; the Jerusalem Chamber, together with the southern and western

Blackstole Tower, by the Elms, near to the ancient Misericorde and Calbege ; St. Katharine's Chapel bell-tower ; the infirmary, sacrist's, and cellarer's houses. To

him also has been ascribed the Jewel House, or Tower, just outside the south-eastern corner of the Infirmary Garden. Its walls and their parapets are well preserved, as also the groined roof of its basement story. The doorways within retain the shouldered arch which is so common a feature in domestic architecture during the thirteenth and two succeeding centuries. It is said that in 1337—the last year of his life—King Edward III. acquired this tower, or, perhaps, rather its site, from the Benedictine monks, in exchange for a license to purchase in mortmain. Thus in the *Niger Quaternus*, folio 79: “Licentia regia data abbati Westm. perquirende terras et tenementa ad valorem £40 pro parte Turris Vocata le Jewel House. . . .” In Edward VI.’s reign the tower served as a royal wardrobe. This isolated structure, which, *teste* Dean Stanley, may once have been used as a monastic prison, came to be converted into a depository of Acts of Parliament, as passed in the neighbouring Chapter House or in St. Stephen’s Chapel. These in 1864 were carried across to the new Victoria Tower. “But the gray fortress still remains,” writes the late Dean in his *Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, edit. 1882, “and with the Treasury and the Chapter House forms the triple link of the English State and Church with the venerable past.” It has of recent years been attached to the Board of Trade for the purposes of the Standards of Weights and Measures Department. A pathway leading hence to the former branch of the Tyburn that ran down, and still runs beneath, Great College Street, passed by the Hermitage, or anchorite’s cell, that former scene of the sacrilege for which William Ushbourne, Keeper of the King’s Palace, rendered all due penalty whilst eating of a pike he reared in a fish-pond he had made by the stream in that quarter. The garden has lately been encroached upon by the building therein of two caputular houses, after a most incongruous design.

St. Katharine’s constituted the chapel for the sick monks’ infirmary, occupying a position somewhat like to the infirmaries at Ely, Canterbury, and Peterborough. In the course of investigations on this site, the late Sir George Gilbert Scott identified its hall—

which is yet complete, though incorporated into one of the canon’s residences—with that of the infirmarer’s house. The ancient passage is that of the slype which now opens out of the Infirmary, or Little, Cloister, into the garden. Around this cloister ranged the houses—their doorways and some later interior work still extant—of the seven sympectæ (*συμπταραι*), or playfellows, the aged monks who enjoyed certain relaxations from discipline and toil. Of good late or transition Norman work, the chapel dates from circa 1172. The plan included nave and aisles, five bays in length, and chancel. It was mostly destroyed in 1571, but its ruins can still be traced. I may here observe that Smith, in his *Old Topography of London*, in an interesting passage upon the orientation of the earlier London churches, avers that this chapel, St. Margaret’s Church, and the Minster vary several points of the compass *inter se*. The name of Infirmary tells its own tale. The establishment was coeval with the original foundation of Eadward, Confessor and King. The chapel itself played no small part in the convent’s monastic history. Herein were held such ecclesiastical solemnities as customarily took place within the precincts. It was often used for consecrations, amongst the earliest being those of St. Hugh of Lincoln, and William of Worcester in 1186, and Godfrey of Winchester in 1194; with, possibly, those of Bernard of St. David’s and David of Bangor, in 1115 and 1120. Within its walls, too, have assembled numerous provincial councils—including that which met in 1076 under Lanfranc for the deposition (frustrated by a miracle at Eadward’s shrine) of Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, because, forsooth, he knew not the Northmen’s Frankish tongue; Anselm’s mixed council of lords, both spiritual and temporal (1102), for fulmination of canons against simony, marriage of priests, laymen’s long-locks, and certain more serious offences; together with various subsequent denunciatory gatherings held in the early years of the twelfth century. It has been the scene, moreover, of the unseemly struggle *coram* Abbot Walter Humez and the Pope’s legate between Roger and Richard, Archbishops of York and Canterbury (1175), when the Bishop of Ely was sorely entreated (1175), as is related by Gervas and by Fuller.

To these polemical episodes may be added—as having occurred most probably within St. Katharine's—the passing of sentence of excommunication, in all symbolical form, against breakers or perverters of Magna Charta in 1252, by Henry III., Archbishop St. Edmund, and the Bishops of Winchester and London; and the promulgation, thirty-eight years later, of the decree against the abiding of Jews within the realm.

Inasmuch as this Bill enters into no structural particulars beyond what are cited above, and since these will be keenly debated hereafter, I abstain from touching upon the architectural merits or demerits of the scheme. This, though, may be said: the uprearing of a vast “chapel,” or “annexe,” or “new southern transept”—call it by whatsoever illusive term they will—must effectually destroy one of the finest views yet left in London—that of the Victoria Tower as seen from Little Cloister. Nor is the idea a new one to erect such a building—like to the Campo Santo at Pisa—in the vicinity of, or in immediate connection with, our own Abbey. Gilbert Scott, Fergusson, Somers Clarke, J. W. Walton-Wilson, Oldrid Scott, Ralph Neville, and other architects, have treated experimentally upon the subject. So similarly with the vexed question, one so purely of association and sentiment, as to the degree of celebrity or honour attaching to interment or record within its walls. Solicitous as we may be to have our illustrious dead laid and commemorated together, we can clearly see that here the remaining vacant area and mural space are limited indeed. Whilst many memorials by way of bust, tablet, or window, have been added of late, the burials within that period are but few. To the exalted gifts and the picturesque sensibility of the late Dean our own age owes a large debt. Yet, in truth, he did not altogether escape from animadversion as being too impressionable in this direction. In one instance, at any rate, the emotional ecstasy of the day is not endorsed by the calmer judgment of a near posterity. At the same time, pristine prejudices are being smoothed away. We have lived to read the names of Darwin, Burns, and the two Wesleys inscribed beneath the same roof with those of Keble, Lawrence, Livingstone, Shaftesbury, and Lady Augusta Stanley.

The Uses and Abuses of Enfield Chase.

BY WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.



MORE than a hundred years since, Enfield Chase, in the county of Middlesex, was divided by Act of Parliament, and allotments assigned to certain individuals, whilst the entire space was disafforested from the beginning of the year 1779. The deer, which were abundant in all directions, were removed to Luton Hoo, the seat of the then Earl of Bute. For some years after, some solitary monarch of the antique forest glades might be seen wandering hither and thither, in and about the quiet little market town. Sometimes one or more would wend their way into the centre of the market-place, and pause to slake their thirst at a pond shadowed over by elm-trees. The last of these trees was blown to the earth in the year 1836, and the pond filled up. The last deer remembered to have been seen traversing the town was one whose capture was attempted by a poacher in 1816. An avenue of trees, which, up to a much later day, bordered the entrance of Enfield from Bush Hill, has also become non-existent.

Inquisitions relating to lands in the parish are first found in the reign of Henry III., about the middle of the thirteenth century; but it is not till the early part of the fourteenth, when Edward II. was on the throne, that very distinct mention is made of Enfield Chase. There is every probability that large tracts of common or forest land outside the boundaries of the parish formed a part of the Chase. The family of the Magnavilles or Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, were the earliest known possessors of this extensive forest-land. Then it came into the hands of the Bohuns, and from them passed to the Crown, owing to the marriage of King Henry IV. with the daughter and sole child of the last of the Bohuns. In January, 1560, a decree was issued for the guidance of “the Comoners of Enfelde Chace, in the Countie of Middlesex,” and this was followed up by an “Ordinance devised for the encrease of the Wood and Game in the Chace.” The first of these two State documents was published in the

thirty-third year of the reign of King Henry VIII. A survey taken in 1572 prohibits goats from going into the Chase, whilst tenants, copyholders, and others, are particularly enjoined what to do, and what to leave undone. Then we have an Indenture, dated June 20, 1573, between John Astley, Treasurer of the Queen's Jewels, and Robert Basteney, of Northaw, Herts, granting to the latter the Mastership of the Game in Enfield Chase and Park, and also the office of Steward and Ranger of the Manor of Enfield. It was at this time that Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This Survey of 1572 was probably one of the earliest, if not the very first Survey of the Chase, and was taken by the Queen's General Surveyor. Among the Burleigh papers in the Lansdown Collection are very many letters and papers relating to the Town, Manor, and Chase of Enfield. Norden mentions several particulars of lodges, etc., on Enfield Chase, with reference to his map, which were omitted in the printed edition. He speaks of Austen's Lodge, Bulle's Lodge, as being on "Enfeylde Chace," and of "Enfeylde Myll" as a "mylle of great gayne, for that the most of the meale men of Enfeylde doe ther grind ther corne, which is infinite; and it is marvelous to consider that one myll shoulde despatch so many quarters as the same is reported. It belongeth unto Robert Wroth, Esquire." Further on he speaks of "Ludgraves as a fayre house, seyttuate in bottom by the Chace syde." On September 26, 1580, dated from Westminster, is a Patent granting to John Pratt, on surrender of Augustine Sparks, the office of keeper of the pheasants and partridges in the lordships of Barnet, Hadley,* South Mims, and Totteridge, counties Herts and Middlesex, fee 4d. a day, and £1 6s. 8d. for a yearly livery coat. It was at this time that Nicholas Allen addressed some complimentary verses in twenty-eight Latin hexameters and pentameters to my Lord Burleigh, whose house at Theobalds was praised for its splendour and beauty. Also, in 1585, one Taylor, late of Enfield, gent., petitions the Queen "for a licence to export 400 tons of

beer annually for 12 years free of custom. Has served her before and since she came to the Crown, and likewise her father, Henry the 8th, beyond the seas and in the wars, and received no recompense beyond 30 loads of wood from Enfield Chase, value 20s. Had the receivership of certain shires belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, and becoming indebted in £1,200 by reason of ill creditors, many children, and great sickness, sold the greater part of the living left him to satisfy the debt."* That 30 loads of wood should be valued at only £1, shows how apparently cheap the article was in the latter part of the sixteenth century. This unfortunate John Taylor goes on to state that, "notwithstanding all the trouble related, he has lost his office, and without any consideration, and not having charged Her Majesty for fees, wages or pension this four years, has fallen into such extreme poverty that, without her clemency, his wife and children will be utterly ruined." In January, 1600, John Stileman writes to Secretary Cecil from Theobalds: "The bearer, Archer, has moved me to write you of the great abuses that are daily committed in your woods for destroying your red deer, which cannot be preserved without the greater offenders may be punished. For the baser sort you should write to Mr. Purvey to call them before him, and bind them to their good behaviour; the others should be sent for to answer to their misdemeanours. At Enfield, one of your male deer broke out of your park at Theobalds, and your keeper hunting him home again was intercepted by three Enfield men, who, with a greyhound, killed, and carried him away. If this be suffered, they will not come into your park. This last wind has done much harm here, and has taken a taste of your house at Theobalds, for in one night, besides beating down the glass in windows and untiling it, has blown down one end of the store-house in the timber-yard."†

On April 15, 1603, Vincent Skinner transmits an account "of a riotous assembling of women at White Webbs, near Enfield Chace," who met to maintain a right to the wood of the Chase. They declared that it should not be carried out of Enfield town. If the King

* Hadley Wood follows on to Enfield Chase, and was no doubt a part of it; now it is the only common forest remaining thereabout.

* *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1585.*

† *Calendar of State Papers, vol. 1598-1601.*

was at the King's house in the parish, they would not dispute his right to wood, but if absent it should be given to the poor or sold for their benefit.* The rioters were dispersed, and, notwithstanding their protest, we find Viscount Cranborne addressing Sir Edward Denny and others, and enclosing a warrant to the Earls of Dorset and Nottingham to give order for felling wood at Hatfield, Hainault Walk, and Enfield, for the purpose of erecting bridges over the river Lea between Hackney and Ware. A grant of the office of bailiff and woodward of the Manor and Chase of Enfield was made on December 26, 1604; but the name of the new officer was not publicly known at that date. At a somewhat earlier date a note was made of all the deer served by warrant or otherwise out of Enfield Chase, and in the west, east, and south bailiwicks, under Dr. Paddy, William Norris, and John Rose, from the late audit held at All Hallows, 1599 to 1600. The report that followed showed the total amount to be eighteen does and forty-five bucks.

The King, writing to the Lord Treasurer (Dorset), says, "that having spent some time at Theobalds, and found it a fitting place for sports, we wish some alterations to be made to render it more convenient, and have appointed the Earls of Suffolk, Worcester, and Salisbury, with the Officers of the Works, to overlook and remedy the same; all requisite payments are, therefore, to be issued on their order, as also for purchase of the remainders of leases of lands for enclosing Cheshunt Park, and for repair and enlarging the pales in Theobalds Park."† This letter bears date July 16, 1607, and, in accordance with his Majesty's desires, a warrant was issued on March 30, 1608, for taking down the King's house at Enfield, and conveying the materials to be used in the intended buildings at Theobalds.‡ Enfield does not appear to have possessed any attraction for James I., whilst Theobalds was evidently more to his heart. There he lived, and there he died. The wilder part of the Chase and those portions frequented by the deer abutted on the Cheshunt domain. It was at Theobalds that Ben Jonson produced an "Entertainment of the Two Kings of Great Britain and Denmark,"

* *Calendar of State Papers*, 1603. † *Ibid.*, 1608.

‡ *Calendar of State Papers*, vol. 31, Art. 87.

on July 24, 1606; and subsequently an "Entertainment of King James and Queen Ann," when the house was delivered up with the possession to the Queen by the Earl of Salisbury, on May 22, 1607. On this occasion the Prince Janvile, brother to the Duke of Guise, was present. This latter was quite in the nature of a masque, the characters appearing in it being Genius, Mercury, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. The entertainment is written in rhyme, and its quality may be surmised from the following extract:

The person for whose royal sake,
Thou must a Change so happy make,
Is he, that governs with his smile,
This lesser world, this greatest isle.
His Lady's-Servant thou must be;
Whose second would great Nature see,
Or Fortune, after all their pain,
They might despair to make again.

Celebrated for its deer, for its noble forest trees, and for the beauty of its scenery, Enfield Chase became conspicuous in a very different sense. It became the hiding-place of a wretched set of conspirators, who assembled together at a place called White Webbs, in Enfield, but on the borders of Cheshunt parish, in the county of Hertfordshire. The history of this plot is too well known to enter now into its details, Guy Fawkes' arrest and committal to the Tower elicited from him many particulars. At one time they met at the back of Clement's Inn; then, later on, at Garnet's lodgings, near Enfield. The declaration of Fawkes is signed "Guido," in a tremulous hand, accounted for, it has been averred, by the man having been either put to the rack or having that instrument of torture exhibited to him. On November 11, 1605, Israel Amice and Thomas Wilson write to the Council, dating from White Webbs, Enfield Chase. They say, "They have searched Dr. Hewick's house, called White Webbs, found Popish books and relics, but no papers or munition. The house has many trap-doors and passages." On November 24, there is a bill of Mr. Wilson's charges for the apprehension and bringing to Court of Jas. Johnson, and for the guarding of White Webbs, Enfield. Garnet is proved to have gone to and fro into this solitary house in the precincts of the Chase, the house being kept by Anne Vaux at her own expense. In December, 1611, a grant

was issued to Thomas Norris of a pension of sixpence per diem, in compensation for injuries received in apprehending depredators in the woods at Enfield. We have, in this year, particulars of agreement between the King's Commissioners and the tenants in Enfield Chase for the enclosure of 120 acres thereof. On the same subject, at about the same time, the King addresses the knights and gentlemen of Hertfordshire concerning the proposed enclosure. Then cropped up the question of the enlargement of Theobalds at the expense of Enfield Chase, and a warrant is ordered to be made out for the payment of £200 to Sir Robert Wroth and Sir John Brett, who are to distribute the money to such tenants as pretend a right in the waste lands which have been added to Theobalds. Dated August 9, 1616, there is amongst the *State Papers* an obligation of William Graves, of East Barnet, under penalty of £20, to be true and faithful in the keeping of the King's game and venery, in his Majesty's Chase of Enfield, co. Middlesex.* On May 31, Sir John Dackombe writes to Sir Nicholas Salter, Woodward of Enfield Chase; Sir Nicholas is requested to deliver three trees, with tops and bushes, for repairs in Enfield Chase. In 1612, an order is directed for warrants "to search Sir Art. Ashin's house, called White Webbs, much frequented by recusants, where the Gunpowder treason was hatched; also another house, a mile distant, at Holly Bush Hill, equally dangerous." The Earl of Montgomery is appointed, on June 22, 1622, to the mastership of the game at Enfield. Dudley Carleton, in a communication to Sir D. Carleton, informs him that Mr. Boton is sent from France to compliment the Prince on recovery from his fall at Enfield Chase. Neither the particulars of the accident, or the time of its occurrence, are mentioned; but as the letter is dated September 30, 1624, it may be conjectured to have taken place in the preceding summer. So we come to the reign of Charles I., in 1625, and are told of a warrant to pay £30 yearly to John West, for the purchase of hay for the deer in West Baylis Walk, in Enfield Chase. One of the

* A mistake has been made in this document, for after the word Barnet, Kent is placed. There is no such village in that county.

most interesting of the entries in the *State Papers* is that dated June 26, 1630, written by Hugh Perry to Endymion Porter. He "returns money paid, finding that his servants had formerly given him an account with the charges of the picture from Antonio Vandyke for His Majesty. Begs a warrant for a brace of bucks out of Enfield Chase, in regard of the long forbearance."

Charles Harbord, the King's Surveyor, writing to Francis, Lord Cottington, informs him that "Mr. Sydenham had made stay of falling any more trees in Theobalds Park, as the Lord Chamberlain had done in Enfield, where the writer had marked forty pollards, many of them decaying trees to be fallen with some others, taken in Theobalds, would have finished the work, saved so much money, and done no hurt. Justified the directions given him on account of the excessive price of timber, having offered twenty-eight shillings the load, and could not have it under thirty shillings and five shillings carriage which he is ashamed to give, and spare the King's own. Thought he had been subject to no controlment in these things, other than the King's and Lord Cottington's, and that he might have been trusted to do the duties of his place, which he thinks he understands. Beseeches Lord Cottington to know the King's pleasure. Shall shortly represent to Lord Cottington the exorbitant proportions of firewood fallen there and in other places under colour of browse, which must, in a few years, decay the King's woods and game."

In the year 1635 the King writes to William, Earl of Salisbury, and Patrick, Earl of Tullibardin, complaining of a lack of provender. He says: "The parish of Cheshunt, county Herts, was wont to furnish hay and oats for winter provision for His Majesty's deer in the park at Theobalds; but this year, by reason of great drought, not sufficient hay and oats can be taken up at reasonable prices out of parishes near Theobalds. It had been the practice to issue yearly warrants for providing the deer with food, beyond that which was to be had for the asking under their feet. John West, keeper of the West Baily Walk in Enfield Chase, was one of those whose duty it was to see to the wants of these sylvan creatures. On

July 4, 1608, he received a warrant for the sum of £30 per annum for the provision of hay for them."

Still later on, in 1665, there is much ado about the keepership of the ancient Chase. A statement is made to the effect that this office was promised by Charles II., before his restoration, to Charles, Lord Gerard, and granted to him since; but one named Butts has also obtained a grant of the lodge there, the only fit residence for the keeper, which lodge and other inferior offices were usually granted to the keeper; that Butts is ignorant of the business of the Chase, and hinders the bringing in of deer. Moreover, his grant is under the great seal, whereas the statute requires that it should be under that of the Duchy of Lancaster; therefore, Lord Gerard requests permission to retain the lodge. In the following year complaint is made by Eyton to Manley that the fanatics are at work again, and that some of them are known to lurk in very retired parts of Enfield Chase, also a part at Theobalds. A petition is received at Whitehall in reference to the dispute between Captain Thomas, and Henry Butt, and Lord Gerard, as to the keepership of Potters Walk, and the place of woodward and bailiff of Enfield Chase, made to them long before Lord Gerard was Chief Ranger, but which he will not suffer them to enjoy. With reference thereon to the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, their appointment, July 4, of a day for hearing the cause, and their report, July 27, that they cannot mediate the difference, the petitioners pleading their grant, and Lord Gerard insisting that he has a right to the disposal of the places. On the 11th of the following November, a reference is made to the Lord Treasurer of the petition of Samuel Norris, that he may receive the rents and profits due at Michaelmas last from a walk in Enfield Chase, given him by the late King. This Mr. Norris, in the same year, makes his petition to the King for a confirmation of his grant from the late King of the keepership of Enfield Chase, of which he was dispossessed during the usurpation, but was restored at the restoration. He is now disturbed by Mr. Hall, who pretends to hold a patent from his Majesty; his former place of Yeoman of the Bows is also given to the

Sergeant-trumpeter. We have at the close of the year a petition from Charles, Lord Gerard, of Brandon. This is addressed to the King for a reference of a difference between himself and the Earl of Salisbury, late Ranger of Enfield Chase, who by destruction of the wood and deer, and by suffering the buildings to go into decay, and not performing the duties of the place since the restoration, forfeited the said office which was granted to the petitioner. But now his title is called in question by the said Earl. Reference thereon was made to the Lord Chancellor, and a reference on the petition of the Earl of Salisbury. If we may judge by subsequent petitions and State proceedings, it would seem that Lord Gerard had the best of all these contentions; for on January 11, 1662, a warrant is despatched to the Masters of the Buckhounds, and the Toils to take such deer from the parks of the Earl of Essex, Mr. Sadler, Mr. Butler, and Sir Henry Blunt, as they shall direct, and convey them to Enfield Chase or elsewhere, as ordered by Lord Gerard.

It matters little now who gained the victory in these very divergent interests; but the growlings and grumbings of the keepers *in esse*, and the keepers *in posse* of the pastoral district known as Enfield Chase, seem to have been never ending. Hence we may take it for granted that one of the chief uses of the Chase was to afford a pleasant position to some Court favourite, who now and again used his authority in a manner not too agreeable to his opponents. Then the deer, who were considered to be a famous breed, had to be regarded, and their sustenance provided for. The trees required attention, and the wants of the inhabitants in the shape of fuel, which they considered due to them justly by some unwritten law, had to be regarded. The great misuse of the Chase arose from its secluded nature, and its numerous odd corners where every kind of outlaw and marauder could easily conceal himself and defy the law. There were places, as at White Webbs, where those who delighted in conspiring against constituted authority could weave their plots, and yet keep their iniquities concealed under a very innocent exterior. Such doings would now be impossible; the progress of events

has, so to speak, brought Enfield and its Chase nearer to London. Hardly a trace is left of the forest land, and what there is belongs to private individuals, or held under leases from the Duchy of Lancaster. The result of the Survey taken by virtue of a Commission from the Lord Protector in 1656, was to effect many changes in the future. The Chase ceased to be a happy hunting-ground for king and courtier, while many of its sequestered nooks were opened out to the light of day, and roads and paths in all directions became too numerous to admit of hidden recesses for malignants.



London Sculptured House-Signs.

BY PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A.

(Continued.)

GUY, EARL OF WARWICK, WARWICK LANE.



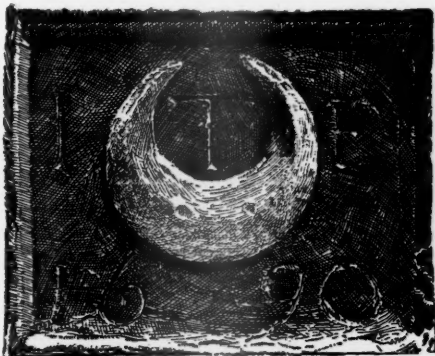
HIS stone bas-relief is let into the wall of a house at the corner of Warwick Lane and Newgate Street.

The figure appears standing on a pedestal, in chain armour, with conical helmet, sword and shield. Above is the date 1668; on the left the initials G. C.; on the right a coat of arms; below, the inscription "Restored 1817. J. Deakes, archt." Pennant, in a passage referred to on the stone, describes it as "a small neat statue of Guy, Earl of Warwick, renowned in the days of King Athelstan for killing the Danish giant Collbrand, and performing numbers of other exploits." He adds that "the statue is in miniature the same with that in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in Guy's Cliff, near Warwick," where Guy is supposed to have ended his days. From Stow, we learn that "Eldernesse lane, which stretcheth north to the high street of Newgate market, is now called Warwicke lane, of an ancient house there built by an Earl of Warwicke.—In the 36th of Henry VI., the greater estates of the realm being called up to London, Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, came with six hundred men, all in red jackets embroidered

with ragged staves before and behind, and was lodged in Warwicke Lane; in whose house there were oftentimes six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and every tavern was full of his meat; for he that had any acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and roast meat as he could prick and carry upon a long dagger." At the beginning of this century, the house on which the statuette is placed was occupied by a Mr. Parry; an inscription over the door stated that it had been a tobacconist's shop since 1660.

HALF-MOON, HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK.

This sign appears to the left of a doorway on the north side of the yard of the Half-Moon Inn, Borough High Street, and has the initials I. T. E., with date 1690; the size is only 13 by 10½ inches. It is, as far as I know, the only tavern sign of this description



in London, which still remains in its original position, and retains its use. The Half-Moon, though not illustrious like some of its neighbours, has been in its day a house of no mean repute. In a rough map of about the year 1542, now at the Record Office, an inn is marked on this site, but the name cannot clearly be made out. The Great Fire of 1676 did not extend so far east. The first undoubted note I have of it is contained in a broadsheet printed at Fleet Bridge, and now in the Guildhall Library—"A full and true account of the sad and dreadful fire that happened in Southwark, 22 September, 1689"—from which we learn that houses were blown up, and the Falcon and Half-Moon, on

opposite sides of the High Street, were burning at once. Our sign gives the date of rebuilding in the following year, and the initials of the owner or landlord. In 1720, Strype speaks of the Half-Moon as "a pretty large inn, and of a good trade." It was then in the thick of Southwark Fair, and several advertisements exist in which it is alluded to, for instance: "September 12, 1729—At Reynolds' Great Theatrical Booth, in the Half-Moon Inn, near the Bowling-Green, during the Fair, will be presented the 'Beggar's Wedding'—'Southwark Fair'; or 'The Sheep-Shearing'—an opera called 'Flora'—and the 'Humours of Harlequin.'" Hogarth introduced a hanging sign of this inn into his celebrated picture of Southwark Fair, in which he represents the High Street looking towards old St. George's Church. In a little book of 1815, called the *Epicure's Almanack*, the Half-Moon is described as "a large establishment, having an excellent larder; its convenient accommodations for entertaining and lodging guests extend on either side the inn-yard, and are connected by a well-conceived covered bridge from gallery to gallery." This bridge still exists; the sign forms one of our illustrations.

HALF-MOON, HOLYWELL STREET.

Perhaps it will be well here to call attention to the Half-Moon sign which projects over a shop numbered 36, about half-way up Holywell Street, on the south side. It is the last, still *in situ*, of another class of London house-signs, and will, doubtless, soon be swept away together with the picturesque old street to which it belongs. It is boldly carved and gilt, with the conventional face in the centre, the material being wood. One of the horns was damaged, but has lately been repaired. From Chambers I gather that some forty years ago the shop was occupied by a mercer, and the bills made out for the customers were adorned with this sign; in the year 1864 it had become a bookseller's. The corner-post of a court beside it, leading into the Strand, was decorated with a lion's head and paws, acting as a corbel to support the still older house beside it. The court remains, but the lion's head has, alas! disappeared.

THE HARE, SHOREDITCH.

On the east side of Shoreditch High Street, between Nos. 79 and 80, and over a doorway leading into Hare Alley, is the sign of a hare running, with initials ^H_{WM}, and date 1725. This is interesting, as being, I believe, the last sculptured stone sign in London which marks the name of a court or alley. It escaped the notice of the late Mr. Peter Cunningham, who, in his handbook, mentions the Heathcock over Heathcock Court, Strand, which disappeared in 1844, as the last of these signs. Hare Alley appears in *The New View of London*, 1708. I have observed a similar sign in Flushing. Among seventeenth-century trade-tokens is one with the following inscription:

Ob. NICHOLAS . WARRIN = A hare running.
Rev. IN . ALDERSGATE . STREET = N . I . W

So it is given in Boyne. A pun on the name is probably intended, but unless the issuer was a veritable cockney, the animal represented was meant for a rabbit.

HARE AND SUN, HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK.

This sculptured sign, with date 1676 and initials ^H_{NA}, is still to be seen above the first-floor windows of a house, No. 71, on the east side of Borough High Street, close to the site of the three most famous Southwark Inns, the Tabard, the George, and the White Hart, of which the two last still exist—in part at least, though doomed, I fear, to speedy destruction. The house was gutted by fire not long since, but the sign luckily escaped unharmed. It is now painted in various colours which was the old method, and, I think, improves the effect. The administrators of the property have kindly let me examine the old deeds, and I have gathered from them the following particulars.

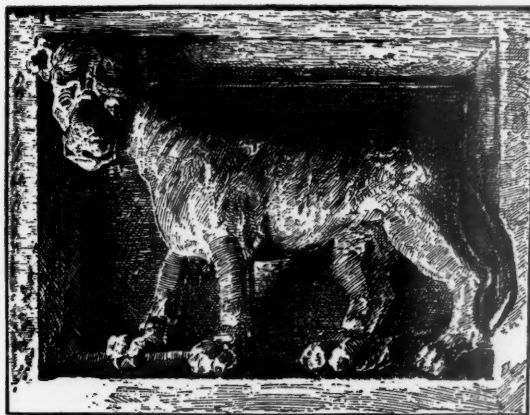
In March, 1653, John Tarlton, citizen and brewer, left to his children two tenements in Southwark. In a mortgage of 1663 they are called "the Hare and the Three Pidgeons." In May, 1676, all or nearly all this part of Southwark was burnt down, the number of houses destroyed being, as stated in the *London Gazette*, about six hundred. In

August, 1676, Nicholas Hare, grocer, surrendered to be cancelled a lease dated 1669, "of the messuage or tenement called the Hare and Sunne," the said messuage having been burnt in the fire, and the Tarltons let him the ground on building lease for eighty-one years from June, 1677. The rent had before been £24 a year, with a fine for renewal of £70; it was now reduced to £16 a year. The sign in question was therefore put up by Nicholas Hare, grocer, after the great Southwark Fire, as many signs of the same description had been put up in London a few years previously, after the great London Fire. How the Sun had got into combination with the Hare one does not know. In

Christian names of himself and his wife. Sometimes, however, they are all in a line, in which case the initial of the surname is most likely the middle one.

THE KING'S ARMS, NEWCOMEN STREET,
SOUTHWARK.

A public-house in Newcomen Street, late King Street, Southwark, has for its sign a well-executed piece of sculpture, representing the royal arms, which was taken from the Southwark gate of old London Bridge when it was pulled down in the year 1760. King Street was then being made from High Street to Snow Fields, through the former Axe and Bottle yard, and these arms, having



subsequent documents down to 1748, when the house came into the possession of John Paris, it is described simply as the Hare. In his will, dated 1753, he speaks of "my dwelling-house near the George Inn, known by the sign of the Hare and Stirrup," and finally, in 1757, in a schedule of the fixtures are mentioned, "in the dining-room two large sign irons and a large copper sign of the Hare and Stirrup;" so the unpretentious stone bas-relief, though not taken down, appears to have been supplemented by a sign more likely to catch the eye. It may be noted that on these sculptured signs, as on the seventeenth-century trade-tokens, where letters occur, the initial of the surname of the owner, builder, or first occupant, is usually placed over the initials of the

been bought by Mr. Williams, a stonemason who was employed in the construction of King Street, were placed by him in their present position. In a view of the Bridge Gate, engraved for Noorthouck's *History of London* (p. 543), the arms appear with the inscription, "G. II. R." This relic has been photographed by the Society for Photographing Old London, and an account and illustration of it appear in the *The Old Inns of Southwark, and their Associations*. This latter, which I use for the present series of papers, became misplaced, and appeared in the previous article (*ante*, p. 145).

THE LEOPARD, BUDGE ROW.

The above sign, measuring 30 by 22 inches, was formerly on a brick house, No. 28, Budge

Row, which no doubt dated from immediately after the Great Fire, and was rebuilt about ten years ago, when the sign was placed in the passage of the new structure; the owner has kindly allowed a sketch to be taken, which is here reproduced. I believe that this property at one time belonged to the Skinners' Company, being part of a bequest of John Draper in 1496. The Leopard, though not supported by a wreath, therefore represents their crest. The word "budge," whence Budge Row takes its name, meant the dressed skin or fur of lamb, and would indicate that furriers carried on their business in this quarter, near to the hall of the Skinners' Company, devoted to the protection of their craft. In 1338, and again in 1358, the City authorities ordered that women of inferior rank should not be arrayed in cloth furred with *budge*, or wool.

THE MAIDENHEAD, 10, BOW CHURCHYARD.

At the back of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow stands a square brick house, which has the appearance of dating from immediately after the Great Fire. The office windows on the ground-floor are of an old-fashioned type, the doorway is somewhat ornamented, and over it is a sculptured representation of the arms of England, the quarterings indicating that it was put up in the time of the early Georges. Let into the front of the house is a sign of spherical form, projecting from a square stone, at the corners of which can be deciphered the figures "1669"; it is much dilapidated. In the kitchen is a leaden tank, with date 1670, supplied by water from the New River. This house is occupied by Messrs. Wm. Sutton and Co., who sell patent medicines—among others, that which has been known for more than two hundred years under the name of Daffey's Elixir. On their billheads they have printed the royal arms and a boar's head, which they affirm to have been the signs of the house before the present system of numbering came into vogue. However this may be, early in the eighteenth century it was certainly called the Maidenhead, as is shown by the following advertisement from the *London Journal* of 1728:

"DAFFEY'S ELIXIR WAREHOUSE.

"At the Maiden-head behind Bow Church in Cheapside is sold for two shillings the

Bottle, that admirable Cordial DAFFEY'S ELIXIR SALUTIS, which is well known to exceed all the Medicines yet discovered in chronical Diseases, viz., Dropsy, Ptysic, Stone and Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, Scurvy, Green Sickness, Cholick, King's-Evil, Consumption, Agues, and many other diseases incident to Men, Women, and children, which you may see at large in the printed Directions. I need not speak in the Praise of this safe and pleasant Cordial, it being well known throughout England, where it has been in great use these 50 years."

It seems that Daffey's Elixir was a valuable property, and rivals quarrelled over it, as is proved by two advertisements given in Mr. Ashton's *Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne*.

[N.B.—In the previous article, page 145, Sir Roger Archiley is inadvertently described as of Bridge Ward *without*. I should have said Bridge Ward.]

(To be continued.)



Mediolanum.

IN all discussions of roadways in Roman Britain, a question as to the site of Mediolanum readily turns up; it was strenuously fought out by the late lamented antiquary, Mr. Thompson Watkin, but, as I infer, left still *sub judice*.

Our details are supplied by the second and tenth iters ascribed to one of the Antonines; thus, starting from Mancunium:

SECOND ITER.	TENTH ITER.
18 miles to Condate.	18 miles to Condate.
20 " " Deva.	18 " " Mediolanum.
10 " " Bovium.	
20 " " Mediolanum.	
23 " " Uriconium for London, <i>via</i> Watling Street.	

The puzzle is to justify the 50 miles through Chester to Mediolanum, by the side of the 18 miles direct from Condate.

Mancunium, or Manchester, is a fixed point, because the distance to Condate is alike in both iters; thus, 18 miles from Manchester bring us to Wilderspool, a

Roman camp near Warrington, but south of the Mersey, allowing for the by-road through Stretton; and 20 miles further, allowing for the same deviation, is fairly correct for Chester. The coach-road gives 39 modern for the 38 Roman miles, including, however, the *détour* across the Mersey into Lancashire.

We have no reliable evidence as to Condate; some authorities, led by a fanciful similarity of names, incline to Kinderton near Middlewich, but the distances are not conformable; thus, Manchester to Middlewich is 22 miles. I do not see that it is possible to equate the itinerary 18 miles to Condate with 22 to Middlewich; the proportions should be about 10 Roman to 9 English miles, so the surplusage tells the wrong way.

Before plunging into the unknown darkness of such an intricate question as the unidentified Mediolanum, it may seem desirable to present an analysis of the whole itineraries, and compare our present difficulty with some other similar obscurities of the Antonine distances.

The following summary will be found to deal with the entire subject:

1. From the borders, that is to say from the Wall to Pretorium; a place near York.
2. From the Wall to Richborough, near Sandwich; it takes Carlisle, York, Manchester, Chester, Wroxeter, St. Albans, London, Canterbury—being, generally speaking, the Watling Street of to-day.
- 3 and 4. From London to Dover, also to Lynne, near Hythe.
5. Return journey from London to Carlisle, by a different route; it takes Colchester, Cambridge, Lincoln, and York. Partly by Ermine Street, partly by the Via Devana.
6. London to Lincoln, through Leicester; it taps the Fosseway.
7. Chichester to London; the Portway.
8. York to London; return journey through Lincoln, as No. 6, but slightly varied.
9. From Caister, near Norwich, to London; part of the Via Iceniani.
10. From Glanoventa to Mediolanum; it comes from the north, and passes through Manchester towards Chester, being the one now under discussion.

11. From Carnarvon to Chester.

12. Through Muridunum to Wroxeter, commencing apparently at Silchester; it takes Winchester, Salisbury, Dorchester, Exeter, and then jumps suddenly into South Wales at Neath.

13. From Caer Leon, Monmouthshire, to Silchester, through Gloucester; it touches Akeman Street.

14. Do., through Bath and Marlborough.

15. From Silchester to Exeter; it repeats part of No. 12.

These tables were, I take it, constructed for military use, being designed to show the various authorities how to keep up their communications, and so to relieve the numerous garrisons scattered about the island. It will readily be seen how continuous has been the occupation of the leading sites; any Mr. Carnegie, or set of cyclists, might work with it now. The boundary wall referred to in Nos. 1, 2 was really a garrisoned fortress, extending from the east coast beyond Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the Solway Firth beyond Carlisle. It took the form of an enclosed roadway running between two walls, with turrets, towers, fortresses, and populous cities within the *enceinture*. It is called variously the Roman Wall, the Picts' Wall, Hadrian's Wall, and the Wall of Severus. The chief stations were, counting from east to west:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Segedunum. | 10. Æsica. |
| 2. Pons Ælii. | 11. Magna. |
| 3. Condercum. | 12. Amboglana. |
| 4. Vindobala. | 13. Petriana. |
| 5. Hunnum. | 14. Aballaba. |
| 6. Cilurnum. | 15. Congavata. |
| 7. Procolitia. | 16. Axelodunum. |
| 8. Borcovicus. | 17. Gabrosentum. |
| 9. Vindolana. | 18. Tunnocellum. |

None of these places appear in the Antonine iters, but the details are furnished in the "Notitia," a Roman army list or book of military statistics. We thus learn that one official supplied garrisons to the above-named, and also to the following places, viz., *Præsidium* (supposed Pretorium), of the first iter; *Danum*, i.e., Doncaster, of the fifth and eighth iters; *Morbium*, *Arbeia*, *Dictis*, *Concangium*, *Lavatris* (supposed *Lavatriæ*), *Verteris* (supposed *Verteræ*), *Braboniacum* (supposed *Bravonacæ*), all of the second and fifth iters; *Maglovum*, *Magis*, *Longovico*; *Derventio*, of the first iter; . . . here is a

digression to describe the Wall, as above ; then we proceed, Glannibanta, Alione, Bre-metenracum, all of which appear in the tenth iter ; Olenacum, Virosidum.

We have also details of nine ports, thus : Othona ; Dubris and Lemanis, of the third and fourth iters ; Branodunum, Goriannonum, Regulbium ; Rutupia of the second iter ; Anderida, Portus Adurni.

Some of these place-names are confirmed by Ptolemy ; a very few are repeated in the Pentinger tablets ; nearly all of them have been identified in the Ravenna lists.

The following is a summary of provinces and jurisdictions :

Britannia Prima, *i.e.*, South Britain, from Cornwall to Kent, under a president.

Britannia Secunda, *i.e.*, Wales, North and South, under a president.

Flavia Cæsariensis, *i.e.*, the Midland and Eastern Counties, with Lincolnshire and Cheshire, thus including the later Mercia, under a president.

Maxima Cæsariensis, *i.e.*, Yorkshire and the Northern Counties to the Wall, under a consul.

Valentia, *i.e.*, Northumberland and the Scottish lowlands, never fully settled, under a consul.

These officials were civil governors under their chief, viz. :

The Vicar of Britain, a sub-prefect, or viceroy, himself under the Prætorian Prefect of Gaul ; he had a numerous staff, but no military command. There were besides several revenue officers, who accounted direct to the Governor of Gaul.

The military arrangements are thus explained :

1. The Count of the Saxon Shore was admiral of the fleet, in military command at the south-east ports, of which nine are defined, all apparently officered from the second legion, stationed at Caer Leon. He had a numerous staff ; head-quarters, it is supposed, at Richborough, in Kent ; and is now represented by the Warden of the Cinque Ports.

2. The Count of Britain was military governor of the whole British province, apparently by means of the twentieth legion, stationed at Chester. He had his staff, etc.

3. The Duke of the Britannias was general-in-chief of the sixth legion, stationed at York ; he garrisoned the Wall and all the northern

counties, including South Scotland, as before stated, and appears to have become merged in the later Bretwalda.

We know from inscriptions that detachments from the second and twentieth legions, with their numerous auxiliaries, were freely engaged in military enterprises throughout the whole of Britain, north and south, no less than the sixth legion. In marching to remote districts they would require a *route*, and these iters, prepared for each separate district, were combined into a general list ; in such combinations they must have fallen into the hands of strangers, so to speak, unfamiliar with this or that district, and so have become readily liable to—shall we say mutilation ?

The accompanying sheet condenses the whole road-book into one convenient scheme (*see next page*) :

The place-name Mediolanum is found in Gaul and in ancient Italy ; the former, a stronghold of the Santones, stood isolated in the *middle* of the river Charente, like the isle of Paris in the Seine : it is the modern Saintes. The Italian Mediolanum is also said to have been of Gallic origin, founded by a tribe called Insubres, of trans-Padana ; this city, now called Milan, lies between two parallel lines of the Æmilian way—constructed, it is to be supposed, long after its foundation—and also between the rivers Addua and Ticino. It fell to Rome in B.C. 222.

We see, therefore, a strong probability that "Medio" equates the Latin *medium*, our *midst* or *middle* ; "lanum" is compared with the Latin *limes*, a boundary—our word *limit* ; but it might be the Celtic *linn* or *llan*, and has even been compared with the French *landes*, from the sandy dunes, links, or warrens of West France, about the Garonne ; there we find a river Adour, which pairs off with the Milanese Addua.

The British Mediolanum has been traditionally placed on the Welsh border of Shropshire ; it is clear that iter two makes a *détour* between Deva and Uriconium. The real distance is 40 English miles, where the itinerary gives 53 Roman miles, and this *détour* is explained as necessary to bring both towns, Chester and Wroxeter, into communication with the Welsh garrisons. There is, between Wrexham and Welshpool, a peculiar locality formerly called the neutral ground,

Tabulated Statement of the Antonine Itineraries, omitting the Distances.

Yca. 1, 3. No. 2. No. 5. Nos. 10, 4. Nos. 11, 9. No. 8. No. 6. Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13. No. 14.

Bremenium	Blatum Bulgium	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Castroptopium	Castro Exploratores	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	LUGUVALLIUM LUGUVAL- LIUM	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Voredum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Verterae	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Lavatriae	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Catactonum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Isaurum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	EBURACUM	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Calcarium	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Cambridunum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Mamucio	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Condate	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	DEVA	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Bovium	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Mediolanum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Rattunum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	URICONIUM	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Usacona	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Pennocrucium	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Exocetum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Mandacesedum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Vennonae	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	...	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Bennaventa	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Lactodorum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Magiovinium	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Durocobrivae	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	VERULAMIUM	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Sullonici	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	LONDINIUM	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Noviomagus	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Vagniacae	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Durobrivae	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Durolevum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Durovernum	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Portus Dubris	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	Portus Itutapis	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	stop	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.
Vindomora	N.B.—Durobrivae of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Iters is Rochester, Kent; but Durobrivae of the 5th Iter is Caistor, near Peterborough. It is the only clear case of an exact reduplication in the entire list.	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 10, 4.	No. 11, 9.	No. 8.	No. 6.	Nos. 12 (part), Nos. 12 (part), No. 13.	No. 14.

We thus realise the perfect unity of the whole scheme, though subdivided for convenience, and here presented without regard to the direction of the compass, as it should stand on a map:—
London, the Metropolis, appears 8 times.
Lincoln, Caer Leon, St. Albans, Colchester, Canterbury, Claybrook, Catterick, Aldborough, Fenny Stratford and Dunstable each 3 times.

York and Silchester each 4 times.

and still marked off by two prominent boundary walls known respectively as Watts's and Offa's dykes. Here is a plot of ground, or territory, fitly named "in Medio-limiles," so to put it. It was probably a prehistoric borderland between the Ordovices and the Carnavii, and it remained an integral part of Wales till A.D. 1535. The precise spot is called Clawdd Goch, or red-bank. There are earthworks between the rivers Tanat and Vernwy just below Llanymynech Hill, in a parish of that name, which enjoys the unenviable distinction of being split up between three counties. Many Roman sites are thus divided, because the well-marked roadways became convenient boundary-lines, and as the thoroughfares existed for the benefit equally of each county, the boundary was thus continued to the utmost limit consistent with a division between the claimants.

It is clear that the ancient Britons worshipped springheads and river-sources; if they also inherited the Indo-Aryan superstition regarding river confluences or sacred junctions—the *prague* or *prayaga* of Hindoos—then it would have a devotional aspect.

There have been found coins from Vespasian, A.D. 19, to Antoninus, A.D. 217, bracelets, horse-bits, and other antiquities. The earthworks seem rather intended for the protection of a mining population, as evinced by the *scoriae* of old workings, than for a settled Roman town; still, the claim is valid for a station, being defined as a square camp with connecting embankments, enclosing two minor camps—after the style of Ardoch, Perthshire, but on a smaller scale. We find the local term, "Meudwy-lan," so easily converted into Mediolan, applied to the *enceinture*, which significant fact should not be lost sight of.

The term *goch*, for "red," may be due to the copper, which metal, as also lead, has been largely worked here, the oldest mine being an "ogo," or cave, with ancient remains and fairy legends attached. The roadway went north towards Chester; east towards Shrewsbury—that is to say, to Wroxeter; west towards Caer Sws; and south towards Magna or Kenchester.

We are thus to understand that while iter two pursued its natural course of an extended connecting-link between far-parted garrisons,

iter ten brings its quota from Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancashire to Manchester, to Condate, and to Mediolanum (*viâ* Chester). That is how I read it. Such difficulties frequently meet the investigator. Here, certainly, the premises are not clear; indeed, the facts may be wrongly stated; but there must be a solution somewhere. My suggestion is that the main facts are correctly stated, but in a summarized form, being imperfectly defined from official reticence.

The earlier lists, we may notice, take the most northerly limit—No. 1 starting from Bremenium, on the eastern border, supposed Riechester or High Rochester, also called Rochester Ward, Northumberland, which has produced an interesting inscription to Lollius Urbicus, *proprætor* and *legatus*, *circa* A.D. 140. It may be called the *Prætorian Way*.

No. 2 takes the western limit: Blatum Bulgium, variously read, is plausibly fixed at Middleby, Dumfriesshire, a short distance from the enormous native earthworks at Birrenswark Hill, with Roman occupation, and near Ecclefechan, birthplace of Thomas Carlyle. It was garrisoned by Tungri, classed as Germanic, and has produced, with numerous other relics, an inscription to the *Deæ Matres Britannicæ*.

No. 5 starts from Carlisle, and passes eastward; No. 8 starts from York; No. 6 starts from Lincoln; all trending southward by a graduated scale.

To return to No. 10: Glannibanta, or Glanoventa, its starting-point, must be placed somewhere near Carlisle, most probably at Ellenborough or Alneburgh, now represented by Maryport; it has inscription to M. M. Agrippa, who was in command of Hadrian's fleet; and it was garrisoned by Spaniards. We have here one of those apparent contradictions which should teach us caution: Axelodunum, on the Wall, was garrisoned by Spaniards; first cohort, according to the "Notitia," Glanoventa by Morini, who rank as Belgæ; the inscriptions found at Maryport are of the "*alter* cohort," not the first cohort of Spaniards. There may have been Spaniards in both places, while the Morini of Cæsar's day I should consider extinct at the date of the "Notitia." Now, Maryport cannot be on the Wall, nor was Glanoventa on the Wall; as to Ellenborough,

compare Alne, a river of Northumberland, with the place-name Eglingham, where the "Eg" appears as a mere aspirate, softened to "G" in Glanoventa, the terminal being "vent," or outlet; so Alnemouth. Similarly Venta Icenī, Venta Belgari, Venta Siluri: there are many others, all equivalent to gate or way, and which becomes "went" in colloquial English.

Taking Maryport as the initial, which suits strategically, we shall find the distances fairly conformable, viz., 108 English to 113 itinerary miles. The detachment would receive their *rota* somehow thus: "Here is your list: you see you are all right as far as Manchester; you must then turn towards Condate, but you need not go in; inquire at the cross-road, and they will tell you it is just 18 miles to Chester; when you get there, you must ask your way to Mediolanum. I know nothing more about it."

We are in this difficulty: Mediolanum must be within the compass of a triangle formed by Chester, Manchester, and Wroxeter, internal limit. Some authorities, who admit the Welsh Mediolanum, plead also for an English town of the same name. This seems to me impossible, the area being too restricted for the anomaly of such reduplication; while to turn eastward from Condate seems objectless: for, once at Chester, the second iter lays down the road most unmistakably.

It is much the same with the equally puzzling twelfth iter, headed, "Through Muridunum to Wroxeter." No initial station is named, but we know that it starts from Silchester. It is correctly laid down to Exeter, where we lose our way completely. It looks like a land's end, and it would appear that the detachment would need fresh instructions; most probably they took water, and, if spared, would turn up at Loughor or Cas Llŵchwr, on the river Burry, near Swansea, South Wales. The iter distance for this excursion is 15 miles to Leucarum; this may represent the correct distance to the port of embarkation, or, if by land, it is intended to cover the ground to the next station, unnamed; but Leucarum is correctly defined as above, beyond possibility of dispute.

There is another discrepancy freely dwelt
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upon, in disparagement of these valuable lists: the second iter takes the route from Bennonæ (High Cross) to Bennaventa, i.e. Daventry, 17 miles without a break. But the fifth iter gives this alternative:

High Cross to Tripontium	9 miles.
Tripontium to Isanavaria	12 "
			<hr/>
			21 "

—a discrepancy of 4 miles.

Tripontium seems exactly to mark the spot where the Roman road crosses the Avon, near Rugby, at Dow, or Dove Bridge; there are earthworks at Lilbourne, south of the river, but the Roman remains are at Caves Inn, north of the river. It is no difficulty that this minor station, called Tripontium, is omitted in one iter; the real difficulty is that Daventry lies off the direct line of Watling Street, and has two different names. This discrepancy, however, is an element in the evidence forthcoming to make out the mileage, and the two names are explained by the two conjunct sites, viz., of the important British camp on Borough Hill, with Roman remains, and the modern town of Daventry.

We are to understand the two names as contrasted sites, where *Ben* or *Ban* means "high," and *Is* means "low"; thus Bennaventa may be compared with Benaven in the Grampians, also with Aven-Banna in Ireland. With the prefix *Is*, the comparative "lower," we come to marsh or bog land, Daventry being explained as *dwuy-afn-tre*, or "two rivers' town," the Leam and the Nen, both called avons or waters; possibly we have here *annagh*, a marsh or bog, which loses its guttural, and becomes *anna* in composition. The terminal may compare with Varis, or Varæ, a place in North Wales, now Bodfari; Ptolemy also quotes a river Vara or Varar, now the Moray Firth: possibly the same word as Ure and Urry, which become Bure and Burry from emphasis. Thus the ancient Boderia, now the Firth of Forth, seems identical with Bodfari, Latin *foras*, English "door"; compare also Ultima Thule with Fula, in Shetland.

We have wandered far from the subject of Mediolanum, but it seemed desirable to show that it is susceptible of explanation by comparison with other difficulties arising from

the same source, viz., the Antonine itineraries, which is not a finished document prepared expressly for publication, but a mere collection of "returns," made up by different officials, and not properly edited.

A. HALL.



Some Records relating to Hadleigh Castle, Essex.

BY J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A.

LOSE to the Benfleet station of the Tilbury and Southend Railway, the line crosses the creek upon which stands the picturesque little village of South Benfleet, famous in the annals of our ancient history as the scene of a great and important defeat of the Danes. In the ninth century Beamflete or Benfleet was distinguished as the usual landing-place of the Danish freebooters, it being a most suitable spot for the mustering of their forces, and affording a safe anchorage for their ships. And here, in the year 893, their chieftain, Høestan, built a castle or fortifications, in which to store his plunder, guarded by a strong garrison composed of the great army from Appledore, and also from his warriors quartered at Middleton in Kent, collecting and mooring in the creek a large portion of his numerous fleet. To capture and destroy these fortifications—traces of which still exist about the whole area of the village—the men of London, with the aid of a portion of King Alfred's army, despite the absence of the King in the west, determined upon an assault. This took place in 894, and proved eminently successful. Høestan himself had gone out to plunder, though the greater portion of his army was there; but unable to resist the furious onslaught of the Londoners, it was put to flight, the stronghold captured, and with it Høestan's wife and two sons, together with all the large amount of accumulated plunder. The ships were either broken to pieces, burnt, or carried away to London and Rochester. During the construction of the railway-bridge about thirty-six years ago, the labourers found the charred remains of

many of these vessels embedded in the mud of the fleet, and all around them were numerous human skeletons and fragments thereof. The old church, with its massive square tower, standing within the confines of the Danish lines, will well repay a visit. Continuing our walk along the line of railway towards Leigh, we come upon the ruins of Hadleigh Castle, formerly termed the Tower of Essex. Known to have been erected by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry III., the Edwardian character of its remains was long a puzzle to antiquaries, nothing, despite the most extensive excavations, being found to lead to the conclusion that the original plan had not been preserved. However, the discovery of several rolls and warrants in the Public Record Office dispelled the mystery by showing that during the reign of Edward III. the Castle underwent very extensive reparation, though it may not be quite clear that the expression "new making of the towers, chambers, chapel and walls," denotes the substantial rebuilding of the whole of them from the foundations; still, the projection of circular towers flanking the lines of the walls is in accord with the system of fortification said to have been adopted by Edward I. from the military architecture of France. From the rich store of documents in the Record Office, we append abstract translations of some of the most important.

From Patent Roll, 11th Henry III., A.D. 1227: "Henry, by the Grace of God, etc., to the Archbishops, etc., greeting. Know ye that we have given and granted, and by our present charter have confirmed, to our well beloved and faithful H. de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and Margaret his wife, for their homage and service, all the lands and tenements underwritten, to wit: The Manor of Raylee with the honor, Knight's fees and with all appurtenances, and the Manors of Hadlee, etc., which belonged to Henry de Essex, Earl of Essex, with all their appurtenances, to have and hold of us and our heirs to the said Hubert and Margaret for all the life of them, and after their decease to the heirs who shall descend from the aforesaid Hubert and Margaret, in fee and hereditarily, freely, quietly, wholly, and honourably, doing therefore to us and our

heirs the service of four Knights, for all services. And if it shall perchance happen that the said Hubert and Margaret die without heir descending from the said Hubert and Margaret, then all the said Manors and Tenements aforesaid, and the aforesaid Hundred of Rochford with the Honor and Constabulary (?) and Knights fees and the homages and services of Knights and free tenants, and all other their appurtenances, shall revert to the heirs of the same Hubert for ever, with sak and sock, tol and theam, infangtheof, scremtol and water tol, hamsocue and forstal, sandbreck and miskeninge, with fredwite and frithwithe, blodwite and wudwite, with the advowson of the Priory of Prittlewell, and with all advowsons of the Churches of the lands aforesaid, which advowsons we had in the aforesaid land."

Patent Roll, Henry III., A.D. 1231: "The King to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that we have granted for us and our heirs to H. de Burgh, Earl of Kent, our Justiciary of England, and Margaret his wife, that they may at their will construct for themselves and their heirs of the same Hubert and Margaret descending, or other heirs of the same Hubert, if it shall happen to the heirs descending from the same Hubert and Margaret to die, without contradiction and difficulty, a certain Castle at Hadlee, which is of the honor of Raylég, which honor we formerly gave, and by our charter confirmed, to the same. In witness, etc. Witness the King at Westminster, the 28th day of November."

Inquisitions post-mortem, 34th Henry III.: The King's writ to the Sheriff of Essex to inquire by jury what rents and tenements belong to the King's Castle of Hadleigh, and how much they are worth yearly. The result of the Inquisition by twelve jurors, 40th Henry III., 1256. Precept by the King to the Sheriff of Essex to take with him four lawful knights of his county, and repair to the King's Castle of Hadleye, to see in what state the King's well-beloved and faithful Stephen de Salines shall have left it, and in what state Ebulo de Genevre shall have received it. Dated at Meretun (?) 16th January. Certificate of the Sheriff that he

took John de Brettone, Gordan le Brun (of Benfleet), Martin Fitz Simon, and Simon Perdriz to the Castle of Hadley. He found that Stephen de Salines left it in a bad and weak state, the houses being unroofed and the walls broken down, and all "utensils" necessary for the Castle were wanting, and Ebulo de Genevre received it in the same state.

Patent Roll, 27th Edward I., 1299: "The King to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting: Whereas, the most Holy Father in Christ the Lord Boniface, by Divine Providence, High Pontiff of the Holy Roman and Universal Church, to whom it was compromised on behalf of us and the King of France, to reform peace between us and the same King, and the discords and wars which lately rose between us and him from whatever cause; under certain forms and manners, among other things which are contained in the course of his pronouncement by virtue of the said compromise, ordained that matrimony should be contracted between us and Margaret, sister of the aforesaid King of France, under certain conditions and penalties, and that a dower to the value of fifteen thousand pounds of Tours in lands and tenements, in competent places, should be assigned by us to the same. We, in regard of the honour and estate of the aforesaid Margaret, subsequently augmented the aforesaid dower more largely by Three thousand pounds of lands of Tours money, of our own free will; so that in all she may have in the name of dower or endowment certain lands and tenements in fitting places within our Kingdom to the value of eighteen thousand pounds of lands of Tours money yearly, four Tours being counted for one sterling. And in order fully to perform the premises in all and singular things according to the pronouncement, ordination, and augmentation aforesaid, we have nominated and assigned to the same Margaret, the Castle and Town of Hadleye, with the park and other its appurtenances, in the County of Essex to the value of £13 6s. and 8d. To have and to hold to the same Margaret in dower or endowment as long as she shall live.

"Given by the King's hand at Canterbury, the 10th day of the month of September, in the 27th year."

Originalia Roll, 5th Edward II., 1312: Commission granted by the King to Roger Filiol, of the custody of the Castle of Haddeley, which Margaret, Queen of England, the King's mother, holds for term of her life, by the grant of the Lord Edward, formerly King of England, the King's father, during the royal pleasure.

Parliamentary Petitions, No. 3,664, *temp.* Edward II.: "To my Lady the Queen and to my Lord the Duke, complains their liege yeoman John Giffard,* of the County of Essex, of Roger de Wodeham, Constable of the Castle of Haddeley, who by force and arms and against the peace of our Lord the King, and yours, who have to keep and maintain the peace, came by colour of a commission to the manor of Bures Giffard and there took two horses of the aforesaid John, and upon the same horses caused to mount two robbers and thieves of his company, armed, of whom he had about more than fifty, to proceed against you in war, and aiding and favouring as much as he could Sire Hugh le Despencer, the son, your enemy, and enemy of the land, and in the company of the said Sire Hugh he was with the aforesaid fifty men armed until the said Sire Hugh put to sea. And in returning he came with all his power to the house of the said John to have put to death him and his people, and when he could not find them he entered his warren and took their [word omitted] and conies, and emptied the warren of all, declaring that the said John was enemy of our Lord the King and Sire

* In the church of Bowers Gifford, Essex, is a very fine, though headless and otherwise mutilated, brass commemorating this John Giffard. It affords one of the too few instances of the restoration of a brass after removal from its original position. About fifty years since, the old church, being in a ruinous condition, was pulled down, or nearly so, and the present unsatisfactory edifice erected. During this work, the brass, then headless, was removed to the residence of the churchwarden (an ancestor of the present writer), where it remained for many years doing patchwork duty to a broken shelf in a store-room. At last Mr. Bayly, the churchwarden, gave it to a friend, resident in the neighbouring town of Billericay, who treated it with all due respect, and eventually gave it to a late rector of Bowers Gifford, stipulating that it should be restored to its former position on the north side of the sacristy. This has been done, and the brass remains a very fine example of the few military brasses of this period now existing. The workmanship of the shield is most beautiful. The writer regrets that, as a boy, he must plead guilty to having broken the sword.

Hugh le Despencer, and that he was favourable to the party of our Lady the Queen, Wherefore most noble Lady, may it please you to grant to the said John a commission to arrest the said Roger and to bring him before you and your Council as he who is your contrariant and rebel, and to appoint another Constable in his place who may be suitable to you and the Country."

(Endorsed):

"Let him sue at the Common Law if he will."

Parliamentary Petitions, No. 4,284, *temp.* Edward II.: "To our Lord the King shew his lieges and free tenants of the town of Hadeley, concerning divers damages which they have received by Roger de Blakeshall, constable of Hadeley since the death of Roger Filyol, formerly constable of the same castle."

(Endorsed):

"Because Humphrey de Walden is keeper of the Manor within contained, let this petition be sent enclosed in a certain Writ to the aforesaid Humphrey, to enquire the truth thereof, and on the return of that inquisition let what shall be just be done.—Enrolled."

Originalia Roll, m. 4, 5th Edward III., 1332: "The King to Richard de London late Keeper of the Castle of Isabella, Queen of England, the King's mother, of Haddeley in Co. Essex. Whereas the said Queen surrendered the said Castle (among other castles, manors, etc.) to the King on 1st December last, with her goods and chattels in the same Castle, and the King on the 10th of the same month granted to the said Queen (that she might the more decently maintain her estate) by his letters patent all the goods and chattels found in the said castles, manors, etc., saving to the King the grain sown in the said lands and the seed, and the liveries for servants, ploughmen and carters necessary till next Michaelmas, and also the ploughs and carts which will serve for the *gayneria* of the lands which the same Queen held in *gayneria*, and the animals of the said ploughs and carts; and now by other letters patent the said King has granted to Richard de Retlyng the custody of the said Castle, at the King's will, rendering £16 10s. yearly. The King commands the said R. de London to cause all the land per-

taining to the said Castle which the said Queen before the said surrender caused to be sown, to be measured, and the grain sown in the same land, and also the seed, liveries, ploughs, carts and animals aforesaid reserved to the King to be appraised and to deliver the same to the said Richard de Retlyng.

"Dated at Langele, 3rd Feby."

8th Edward III., A.D. 1335: "The custody of the King's Castle of Haddele granted to John Esturmy to hold for life at a certain rent—£16 8s."

11th Edward III., A.D. 1338: "For the good service of John Esturmy the King remits to him the said yearly rent saving to the King and his heirs the *vert* and hunting (*viridi et venatione*) in the park."

17th Edward III., A.D. 1344: The King at the request of his kinsman William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton grants to Roger de Wodham the custody of the Castle with appurtenances during pleasure.

32nd Edward III., A.D. 1359: The King appointed John de Tydelside to repair certain houses in the King's Castle of Haddeleye, taking for his wages 12d. a day during the King's pleasure.

Among the "Ministers' accounts" of the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, and 42nd years of Edward III., we find long accounts and very full particulars "of all receipts, mises, costs, payments and expenses incurred in the restoration and rebuilding" this Castle. Many of them are of a most interesting character. Henry de Mammesfeld and Godfrey de la Rokele, Richard Suarry and John Barnton being respectively "Clerks of the Works," "controllers and surveyors."

48th Edward III., A.D. 1375: The King grants to his esquire Walter Whithors, the custody of the Castle, etc.; except the water-mill to hold for life at the yearly rent of ten marks.

50th Edward III., A.D. 1377: The King grants to his esquire George Felbrygge the custody of Haddele Castle, except the water-mill, at the yearly rent of ten marks during the King's pleasure.

51st Edward III., A.D. 1378: The King appointed his Clerk, William Hannay to be clerk of the works which the King has ordered to be made at his Castle of Haddele.

4th Richard II., 1381: "The King to all men, etc." Grant to Aubrey de Veer, his Chamberlain, for his good service of the bailiwick of the Hundred of Rocheford in Essex, on the death of Walter Whithors, who holds for life, by grant of Edward III. To hold for life, provided he do well and reasonably govern and do what pertains to that office towards the King and the people of the aforesaid Hundred, and do sustain at his own cost the enclosures and lodges of the King's parks of Haddelē, Thunderlē, and Reylē.

3rd Henry IV., A.D. 1402: "The King to all to whom, etc., greeting: Know ye that whereas our very dear kinsman Edward, Earl of Roteland, holds of our gift the Castle and Town of Haddelē in the County of Essex for the term of the life of the same Earl. We, of our special grace, and at the supplication of our very dear son Humphrey, have granted for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, that the Castle and Town aforesaid with the appurtenances which the aforesaid Earl thus holds for his life, and which after the death of the same Earl ought to revert to us and our heirs, shall after the death of the same Earl remain to the aforesaid Humphrey our son. To hold to him and his heirs of his body issuing of us and our heirs, by the services therefore due and accustomed for ever. In witness, etc., Witness the King at the Castle of Berkhamptede, the 26th day of September."

25th Henry VI., A.D. 1447: "The King to all to whom, etc., greeting. Know ye that we at the supplication of our very dear and faithful kinsman Richard Duke of York of our special grace, have given and granted to him and his heirs male of his body begotten the Castle and Lordship of Hadleigh in the County of Essex, with all their appurtenances, immediately after the decease of our very dear Uncle Humphrey Duke of Gloucester; if he shall happen to die without heir male of his body issuing, which same Castle and Lordship our Uncle holds, has, and occupies by the letters patent made to him by us or our father deceased; although express mention of the true yearly value of the Castle and Lordship aforesaid, or of other gifts and grants made by us to the same our kinsman before these times is not made here notwithstanding. In witness whereof, etc.

Witness the King at Westminster the 18th day of October."

31st Henry VI., A.D. 1453: "The King to all to whom, etc., greeting. Know ye that we of our special grace have given and granted to Edmund de Hadham Earl of Richmond our very dear Uterine brother, our Castle, and Lordship or Manor of Hadley in the County of Essex, with all courts, leets, rents, services, mills, fisheries, views of frankpledge, suits of court and all other appurtenances whatsoever, and the advowson of the Church of the same, together with the return of all writs and precepts and also the executions of the same, together also with one market every week on Wednesday, yearly there to be holden. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Edmund his heirs or successors therefore to be rendered, and without making fine or fee for the premises to our use to be paid. Witness the King at Westminster the 5th day of March."

1st Richard III., A.D. 1483: Confirmation of a former patent dated 2nd March in the second year of Edward IV., granting to Henry Abyndon, a clerk of the Chapel Royal, an annuity of eight pounds out of the issues of the Castle, Manor and Lordship of Hadlêg, in lieu of an annuity of the same amount granted him by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, out of the issues of Hadelê Ree and Lith Ree.

John Shute appointed Keeper of the Park, and gatekeeper of the Castle.

19th Henry VII., A.D. 1504: Grant to Leo Craiforde an esquire, of the custody of the King's Castle, Manor and Lordship of Hadlêgh and of the park there, and the offices of constable and doorward of the Castle, bailiff of the Lordship, and parker of the park. To hold for life with the usual fees. Dated 30th January.

1st and 2nd Henry VIII., 1509-10: The Castle, etc., part of the possessions of Katharine, Queen of England, and Sir John Raynesforde, Knight, bailiff and Constable.

35th Henry VIII., extract from Patent Roll: Grant by the King to Queen Katharine, his consort (in pursuance of the Act of Parliament of 31-32 Henry VIII. enabling the King so to do), in full recompense for her jointure and dower, of various honors, castles, manors, etc. The first being the

Castle, lordship and manor of Hadleigh, otherwise called Hadley, in our county of Essex, and one "shelf" called Hadleigh Roe, and the "draggyng of muskelles" in Aylesbury Hope, otherwise called Tilbury Hope, in our said county of Essex. The whole of the manors, etc., granted are valued at £2,886 3s., besides perquisites of courts, fines of lands, and farms, woods, sales, etc., to hold for term of her life, with power to make leases for twenty-one or a less number of years. Signed at Westminster the 25th February, 1542.

5th Edward VI., 1552: "Grant to Lord Riche, for seven hundred pounds of the Castle, manor and Park of Hadleigh, Essex, with the advowson of the church, lately part of the possessions of Katharine [Parr], Queen of England, deceased."

In what condition the structure was at this period does not appear, but it is probable, that having now finally left the hands of the Crown, its demolition was effected by the purchaser. From Lord Riche it passed to Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, and is now the property of Major Spitty, late High Sheriff of Essex. Such is the story of this much frequented, though little understood, ruin, reminding us in its vicissitudes of the career of its noble builder—a man who will be remembered as long as the English language exists, as the humane custodian of the unfortunate Prince Arthur—immortalized by Shakespeare in his play of "King John":

" . . . Pretty child, sleep doubtless and secure
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee."



Nottinghamshire Crosses.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.



I lately notified, some additional material on this subject has come to hand since the publication of my compilations in this magazine.

I do not intend here, however, to record every new detail, but, as the articles are not likely to appear in a separate form, I have decided to append the bulk of my notes—

hastily thrown together—while I have the opportunity. Part I. consists of a few additions to my previous list. Part II. consists of further notes on those previously mentioned.

I.

Whatton and Aslockton.—Now preserved in the north aisle of Whatton Church—always the most suitable repository in rural districts for such relics—are two sculptured stones, the upper, apparently, part of the shaft, and the lower one the base, or plinth, of a cross. Near them, on the wall, is hung a printed description, in which they appear to have been regarded, probably erroneously, as the remains of one cross. There is also a photograph of a cross at Monasterboice, co. Louth, Ireland, which the local remains, when perfect, are thought to have resembled. What I believe to be the earliest reference to these remains occurs in a local pamphlet by Dr. Trollope on local churches. Unfortunately, not being able to refer to it just now, I cannot give the date, but believe it belongs to the seventh or last decade of this century. The inscription informs us that :

"The upper stone was found in the wall of a cottage in Aslockton, 1862. The lower stone underground near the guide-post in Whatton in 1877. Its style shows it to have been erected in the fifteenth century. It was standing in 1578. Extract from Thomas Cranmer, of Aslacton, Esq.'s, will, dated March 25, 1578: 'To be buried in the Chancel of Whatton Church. . . . To the repair of the highway, between the Cross and the Parsonage, 5 shillings.' The panel facing west is a Holy Rood* (our Saviour on the Cross), with St. John and St. Mary. On the east side three figures—a bishop, St. Lawrence,† and an unknown figure. On south end St. Paul with a sword. On the north, Peter with a key. The base on the west side is worn by the knees of worshippers.‡ The cross was probably destroyed in the civil wars of Charles I.'s reign by the Puritans."

The above interesting account was put up

* Compare supposed fragment of cross at Gedling, Notts.—*Antiquary* for January, 1888.

† This figure—St. Lawrence—is holding the grid-iron, on which he is said to have been roasted.

‡ Doubtless the cross is fixed as it originally stood, as the worshippers would thus be facing the east.

by the late Vicar, Rev. T. V. Hall. The present Vicar, Rev. G. L. Oxenham, in a letter to me dated October 27, 1887, writes :

"I think—and an antiquarian friend of mine is of the same opinion—that the shaft and base do not belong to each other, but are parts of separate crosses, one of Whatton, the other of Aslockton."

This is probably the truth. In answer to inquiries he continues :

"The dimensions of the cross are : length, two feet ; breadth, one foot two inches ; depth, six inches. The base is of a different kind of stone, and broken in two pieces. Its measurements are : length, two feet six inches ; breadth, two feet ; depth, ten inches."

Nottingham; the Cross of the Greyfriars.—In one of the borough rolls, A.D. 1365, occurs a reference to "the Marsh opposite the Cross of the Friars Minor." This marsh, of course, was the street called Broad Marsh, at the west end of which the Friary stood. We have no other reference to this cross ; indeed it is only by such isolated allusions as this that several of our crosses establish their existence and perpetuate their names. Doubtless it stood, as usual, opposite the main entrance.

Mr. Stretton, a local antiquary of the last century, left manuscript notes, as well as sketches, of certain Nottingham crosses. Some of these, in the possession of Mr. J. T. Godfrey, are reproduced in his pamphlet on the subject. Certain others were printed last year by Mr. Briscoe. From these latter we learn the true position of the High Cross : "This cross was situated on the east side of the Mansfield Road, at the north end of the gardens beyond Fox Lane. Some leys of land extending from the Mansfield Road towards the Toad Holes are called and retain the name of High Cross Leys at this time, viz., 1778." This was written before any notice of the cross had appeared in print. A religious house, called St. Michael's Hospital, formerly stood near this spot, with which the cross may have had some connection. Its name, however, does not favour this idea ; it was more probably a wayside cross. But as the vexed question of the site of this cross has now been settled, how are we to dispose of the other which stood at the bottom of Barker Gate, to which, until now,

the name of the High Cross has been almost universally ascribed. It is not easy to say, unless it was a boundary cross. However, still another is thus added to the list already proved to have existed in this town. Another may also be added to the number I formerly computed by the circumstance that the Headless and Week-day crosses, which I previously mentioned as identical, are now known to have been independent structures.

East Markham.—A market cross once stood here on a grassy eminence near the church. In a communication dated September 17, the wife of the Vicar says:

"I remember an old man, many years dead, saying there were two market crosses here. The market was moved from this place to Tuxford in 1609, when the plague was here, and in some way it was never brought back. . . . There are no remains of the cross at all, though this old person said one was a very handsome one."

Carlton-by-Nottingham.—A charter among the Nottingham borough records, dated September 29, 1331, relates to the transfer of a piece of land lying in the field of Carleton at the Hold Cros. What was called the old cross five and a half centuries ago must have presented a very antiquated appearance. Possibly it was so named to distinguish it from a newer erection.

Worksop.—In addition to the cross near the Priory Church in this town, there is reason to believe that there was another in what is now called the market-place.

Skegby.—A.D. 1507: "et p. campos de Sutton usque magnum chiminium quod ducit ad Nottingham, viz., inter campos et campos de Skegby et deinde usque ad crucem ad finem orientalem ville de Skegby."* (Trans.: "and by the fields of Sutton, unto the great road that leads to Nottingham, viz., between the fields and the fields of Skegby, and from thence unto the cross at the east end of the town of Skegby.")

This cross is mentioned in no other perambulation I have seen. This possibly is because the oft-changing boundary did not again cover the identical line. Whether the

cross was set up as a boundary-mark cannot be ascertained. Though the evidence does, on some occasions, seem to point to the special erection of such crosses, yet on others it appears more likely that the existing structures in the towns and villages were adapted to perpetuate the line of demarcation. It may be added that the crosses of Warsop and Linby are also mentioned in the perambulation under notice.

II.

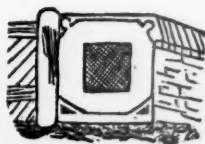
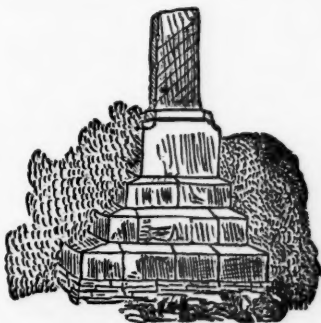
Stapleford.—The following additional note appeared in a paper on the history of Stapleford, by Mr. C. Brown, in the *Notis Guardian* recently. The Rev. G. F. Browne, Disney Professor of Archæology in the University of Cambridge, referring to the evidences of early Christian work in this county, says: "At Stapleford you have a sculptured pillar of quite unique beauty of ornament, and interest of ecclesiastical tradition. It has cost me three days in three successive years to make out the intricate interlacements of its ornamentation, and it stands now revealed as a work of art as remarkable as any page of the best of the Hibernian MSS. of the eighth century, the book of Kells, or the Gospel of Lindisfarne. And it is unique in this respect, that it has on it the symbol of the Evangelist St. Luke, a great winged creature treading on a serpent, with the head and ears and horns of a calf. The church is an early dedication to St. Helen. The pillar is earlier than that, for if you ask when the village feast is, you find it is fixed by a complicated rule of thumb, which determines that old St. Luke's Day always comes in the wake week. The pillar takes us to a time before there was a church there at all. It records for us the first taking possession by the first Christian missionaries in the name of Christ and His Evangelist, St. Luke."

Linby.—In *The Peak and the Plain*, 1853, writing of "my native streams," Spencer T. Hall, "The Sherwood Forester," says: "Of the many little tributaries to the Leen, none is more beautiful or fresh than a brook that comes, with a joyful gush, from beneath an old stone cross at the bottom of Linby village street. I think the cross itself must have been saved by virtue of its being at the head of that natural fountain, for it was left

* Perambulatio forreste de Sherwood. Facta xxvi. die Augusti anno regni Henrici regis septimi xxi.—Deering's *Nottingham*, appendix, p. 311.

uninjured by the Puritans, when almost every other relic of the kind in the neighbourhood—one at the upper end of the same village—was broken in their zeal, or, if you will, their frenzy." The latter is considered as fine a specimen of the village cross as any in England.

Gringley-on-the-Hill.—The cross here, which stands on a little green separated by the width of the highway from the vicarage and churchyard, has an octagonal shaft and square steps. A gentleman who long resided in the neighbourhood, is of opinion that there is no foundation for the story that this cross belongs to the Vicar. This point, however, is one which I have had no opportunity to investigate, and must, for the present, therefore, remain a moot question.



It may possibly become a bone of contention in some future age.

Newark.—I omitted, on a former occasion, to quote the opinion held by the eminent author of *The Ancient Stone Crosses of England*, who, however, it must be borne in mind, had not such facilities, and could not have devoted such attention to it, as resident local historians. Mr. Rimmer thinks that, "It is a valuable example of a memorial cross, as the date is so completely fixed." He refers, of course, to the Viscount Beaumont theory, adopted apparently by all later writers. The particulars he gives of the battle of Towton Moor, where the Viscount was slain, and other notes, are not sufficiently relevant for repetition. That this theory, however, must be abandoned, is obvious, for reasons previously given. The name of the cross is, and always has been,

pronounced and spelt "Beaumont" by the natives, and all others, except those who have spelt it corruptly to add weight to their arguments. The part of Newark in which the cross is situated is called "Beaumont" in manuscripts at Oxford, dated 1310, and subsequently—long before the cross was erected. From this district, doubtless, the structure naturally took its name.

Colston Bassett.—A local writer says this cross "was rebuilt in a debased style to commemorate the accession of King William IV., by Hy. Martin, Esq."

Walkeringham.—The massive and almost shapeless plinth of the cross here is seen from an old photo, about 1857, in my possession, to be square at the base and octagonal at the top, the same as the Holme

cross, of which there is a small engraving in the *Antiquary* for January, 1888. The measurements formerly given of this cross are thus corrected by Rev. G. M. Gorham. The three steps, commencing at the bottom, are thirteen, twelve, and seven inches high respectively, and each fifteen inches wide. Height of plinth, eighteen inches; plinth and fragment of shaft together, twenty-seven inches. This makes the total height four feet eleven inches.

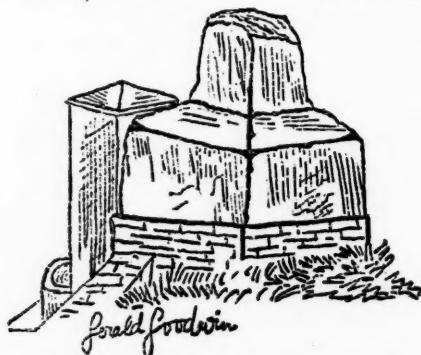
North Collingham, the Village Cross.—I have lately received some additional notes and measurements of the crosses of North Collingham, Winthorpe, and Holme, with sketches of the two former, which I have pleasure in reproducing. For them I am indebted to Mr. G. Goodwin, of Newark, lately a resident pupil of the Vicar of Holme. Of the North Collingham village cross, con-

sisting of three steps, plinth, and stump of a shaft, I append his own account :

"The foundation is of thin sheets of stone of a slaty appearance, which is gas-tarred over. It has (as in sketch) bushes on both sides, which form the hedge to a cottage garden ; thus the back of the cross stands in the garden, but the front is in the street. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the church. The dimensions are : width of bottom step, eight feet six inches ; second step, seven feet ; third step, five feet ; and each one foot in height. Breadth of plinth, three feet eight inches ; length of shaft, three feet ; diameter, one foot four inches. On the cross are several initials and one date—1665."

The Churchyard Cross.—"The cross in the churchyard is let into the wall, and is two feet eight inches square. It stands beside a wooden gate. The flood-marks are on the other side, the side I have drawn being in the churchyard, and the flood-marks in the street."

Winthorpe.—The little cross here, which stands over a well on the village green, must formerly have been a pleasant and welcome sight to the thirsty traveller, as the one in Scott's *Marmion*. In modern times, however, its picturesque appearance has been marred. The shaft has been broken off short, the base set on a foundation of modern



brickwork, and the well covered by a pump as shown in the sketch. My correspondent gives the dimensions as follows : plinth, two feet two inches square ; shaft, one foot two inches square ; length, eleven inches.

Holme.—"The plinth is three feet broad and two feet in height. The shaft is one foot in diameter and one foot five inches high."

Attenborough.—Probably the earliest reference is that in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, i. 110 : "The village has now the appearance of a lonely place, but it is said to have once been considerable. In a field near it is the stump of a town cross called St. Mary's Cross, the numerous dwellings around which have long since disappeared."

Mansfield Woodhouse.—The Vicar writes to me to say that, to his great disappointment, he was unable to arouse any enthusiasm among the inhabitants, and, consequently, the projected Jubilee restoration of the village cross had to be abandoned.

A. STAPLETON.



On Chronograms.

BY JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from the *Antiquary*, vol. xix., p. 121.)

V.

SINCE the publication of the third of this series of papers, two other works by Michael Winepacher have come to light through the agency of a German antiquarian bookseller, and they are now in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley. To say that the works are rare is the very echo of our experience, as no other copies of them are known to us ; it therefore seems desirable that their existence should be recorded with a short description of their contents, though they are worthy of being fully reprinted. Like the work by our author, already mentioned in the *Antiquary* (xviii. 103-106), these two are also calendars of the years of their publication, constructed on the same plan ; each day in the year has one or more Latin hexameter and pentameter couplets appropriate to the saints to whom the days have been assigned, and each single line is a chronogram of the year. A version in German verse, not chronogrammatic, follows each

couplet. It appears that the author of these works was a parish priest at Moos, in the Passeir-thal in Tyrol, some miles north of the now well-known place of resort, Meran; a quiet spot, no doubt, some two centuries ago, though later on the valley was famous as the birthplace of the Tyrolese patriot and leader, Andreas Hofer. The calendar for 1726 has been already noticed.

The first calendar now to be described is for the year 1724. The title-page, commencing with five chronograms of the year separated by stars, with the date letters in red, is as follows:

AVRELI
FELIX DECENNIVM.
*
SEV
CALENDARIVM LABENTIS HVIVS ANNI
*
A NATIVITATE DOMINI, AC
SERVATORIS NOSTRI
IESV CHRISTI,
*
M.DCC.XXIV.
*
QVI BIS QVINTVS EST A CÆPTO GRANDIS
CÆNOBII PRÆSTANTI REGIMINE
*

Reverendissimi, perillustris, ac amplissimi | Presulis | Domini Domini | Augustini, | Sac. Ord. Cisterc. Exempti, ac Celeberrimi | Monasterii ad B. Virginem, & S. Joannem | Baptistam, in Stams | Abbatis dignissimi : | Sac. Cæsareæ, & Regiæ Cathol. Majestatis &c. &c. | Consilarii, & Aulæ Sacellani Perpetui : necnon Statuum | Provincialium Tyrol. Actualis Deputati. |

CVIVS GRATIOSO HONORI DICATVM FVERAT
A
MICHAËLE VVINEPACHER, PRESBÏTERO, &
PASTORE PALVDIANO IN PASSIRIA.

Υ. 8. HIC ARIES PRIMVS POST HVNC EST ORDINE TAVRV.
Π. POLLVX, ET CASTOR GEMINI SINT DENIQVE FRATRES.
Ξ. GRANDIOR IN CANCRO RVRSVS PROMITTITVR ÆSTVS.
Ω. INSEQVITVR VIRGO PRÆCLARA SVBINDE LEONEM.
♄. CVM LIBRA QVOQ: SOLIS ITER NEPA POSSIDET VSQVE.
♃. TVNC PORRÒ ARCITENENS DEXTRÂ VIBRAT IPSE SAGITTAM.
♁. DENIQ: PROVENIVNT; QVI? SVNT CAPER, AMPHORA, PISCES

The "calendar" fills thirty-eight pages. There is no space here for a reprint of even

* In the Ober-Inn-Thal, in Tyrol; founded in 1273.

IN
GAVDIVM
Thom. Kemp. l. 2 de



CRVCCE
SPIRITVS.
Imit. Christ. cap. 12. n. 2.

Cum permissu superiorum.

The title may be thus translated :

The happy decade of Aurelius. In other words, a Calendar of this new and passing year 1724, after the nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which is the tenth from the beginning of the excellent government of the great convent, of the most reverend, illustrious, and distinguished Augustinus, the most worthy abbot of the holy order of Cistercians of the free and famous monastery of the Blessed Virgin and Saint John the Baptist at Stams, and councillor and perpetual chaplain of the court of his Imperial and royal Catholic Majesty, etc., etc., also the acting Deputy of the provincial States of Tyrol. To whose gracious honour this has been dedicated by Michael Winepacher, priest and "pastor paludanus" in the Passeir Valley. In the Cross is joy of the spirit. (From Thomas à Kempis.) Printed by permission of the authorities.*

An address to the Abbot next follows, couched in figurative language playing on the word 'felix' (in the second line of the title), in allusion to the ten years of his happy reign, and to Arabia Felix so productive of delicious fruits, a name which the Monastery at Stams deserved to have, because there the presence of the Abbot was as the rays of the sun, etc.; ending by a wish that the same rays might fall on the author until the Abbot himself shall have his place among the Saints in the Calendar.

Here the author signs himself as

PASTOR PALUDANUS.

In the calendar of 1726 there are some hexameter chronogram lines on the signs of the zodiac. In that now under notice, we find the following, but different lines, each making the date 1724 :

one month, as I have done elsewhere.† It is followed by these votive verses, addressed to the Abbot of Stams :

† See "Chronograms continued," p. 414.

PRO
PRÆVLE STAMBENSI
VOTA NOVA ET SOLENNIA
ASTROLOGI
PALVDANI.

LVX SOLIS RADIANS CHARIS STAMBENSIBVS ORTA EST,
AVGVSTINVS VBI CENOBII, ANTE DECEN
ANNOS, FIT PRÆSVL; NIMIS O DILECTVS AB AXE.
DOCTRINA, ET VIRTVS QVAM SOCIATA FVIT!
MATHVSALÆ HIC GRANDIS PRÆSVL BENE VIVAT IN ANNOS!
ATQVE BONIS OVIBVS GAVDIA MILLE CREET!
CORPORIS ET LANGVOR PARITER DEIN EXVLET OMNIS!
ET MAGNVS CRESCAT VIRIBVS INDE VIGOR!
CENOBII. PATRIEQVE DECVS, VENERETVR, AMORIS
IN TITVL^o, FELIX SVBDITA AMATA COHORS!
FLORESCAT! VIREAT! MAIAS QVOQVE VITIS AD ALPES!
IMPLET VBI FELIX HORREA DIVA CRES.
DENT SVPERI ET CVNCTIS PATRIBVS STAMBENSIBVS ANNOS,
MENSES, QVELS CVNCTI SVNT SINE NVBE DIES!
NVMINA LATA VIRI SOLENNIA VOTA FECVNDENT!
CENOBII GRANDIS SERVVS HIC VSQVE MANET.

A playful astrological appendix next follows, with this title-page:

CONSVETA.
ET PLANÈ VTILISSIMA
APPENDIX,
*
IN QVA
EX STELLA SPECTATÆ MAGNITVDINIS,
*
INSIGNITER, ET LVCVLENTIVS DEMONSTRATVR
*
CERTA
ET MERA VERITAS
DE FVTVRIS CONTINGENTIBVS.
*
AVCTORE
EXPERTISSIMO ASTROLOGO
PALVDANO, IN PASSYRIA.

This "customary and most useful appendix" contains verses in chronogram of a pretended prophetic character about the seasons, the eclipses, and a big war about to happen in Spain, with these several headings:

ΕCCE Προγνωσις
DE QVATVOR ISTIVS ANNI TEMPORIBVS.
*
PRÆFATVM
DE ECLIPSIBVS LABENTE ISTO ANNO
FVTVRIS.
*
Προγνωσις
DE INGENTI BELLO,
CERTISSIMÈ, ISTO ANNO, IN HISPANIA
EXORITVRO.

The last words in this calendar are:

NVMEN
LAVDETVR ET GLORIFICETVR
SINE FINE!

This curious calendar and appendix for the year 1724 contains fifty folio-size pages, and 959 chronograms, all making that one date.

The calendar for 1727 has a handsome title-page boldly printed in red and black, all in chronogram of that year, as follows:

EPISCOPVS
QVEM
PAVLVS HABERE INTENDIT,
IRREPREHENSIBILIS,
*
SIVE
CALENDARIVM LABENTIS
NOVI ISTIVS ANNI
*
AB IPSA NATIVITATE DOMINI,
AC GRATIOSI SERVATORIS NOSTRI
IESV CHRISTI
*
M.DCC.XXVII.
*
IN QVO
PRÆTER FESTA ORDINARIA,
MECOS SANCTOS, BEATOSQVE
EPISCOPOS VENERATIONI
PROPOSUIT,
*
VERSUSQVE CHRONOGRAPHICO ADVMBRAVIT,
*
MICHAEL VVINEPAHER,
PRESEIJTER, ET PASTOR PALVDANVS IN PASSIJRA.
SALISBURGI,
Typis Joannis Josephi Mayr, Aulaco-Academici
Typographi p.m. Hæredum.—Prostat Oenoponti apud
Simonem Holzer, Bibliop.

This title may be thus translated :

The Bishop whom Paul inclines to hold blameless, or, in other words, a Calendar of this new current year 1727, after the very nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In which are set forth, in addition to the ordinary festivals, the holy and blessed bishops for veneration, and sketched in chronogrammatic verse by Michael Winepacher, presbyter and pastor "paludanus" in the Passeir Valley. Printed, etc., at Salzburg. Published, etc., at Innsbruck.

Then follows an address to Antonius

XII. SIGNA ZODIACI QVÆ MAGNIS
PASSIBVS SOL PERAGRARE SOLET.
T. QVANDO ARIES FVIT, ET FERVET, TVNC CORVA MONSTRAT.
U. SEGNIOR AC CVRVM TAVERVS AD ARVA TRAHIT.
P. CONCORDANT GEMINI: SVNT VERE FRATER VT VNVS.
S. IPSE MOVET CANCER VIX, VT ET ANTE, PEDES.
Q. E SYLVA (HÆC REX ES) AVDI RVGIRE LEONEM?
R. NON PETIT; EXHORRET VIRGO PVDICA PROCVM.
S. EXHIBET VSQVE POLVS SAT RECTO PONDERE LIBRAM.
T. SCORPIVS, VT VIRVS, FIT MEDICINA TIBI.
U. EX ARTE ARCITENENS, VAH! FRVSTRA TKNDIT ET ARCVM,
V. ABSCONDENT RVPS TOT QVIA IN AXE CAPRVM.
W. CERNIS, VT EFFVNDAT CONSTANter AQVARIVS VERNAM:
X. EXTINGVIT RECREANS PISCIBVS INDE SITIM.

Then follows a list of thirteen movable feasts (festa mobilia) and the daily calendar on the same plan as before, with chronograms of the year and German translations. A different set of Saints and circumstances is given in each of the three calendars. After the calendar the appendix follows, with a title-page, thus :

VTILES EQVIDEM,
ATQVE INSIGNIORES
OBSERVATIONES
ASTROLOGICÆ,

TVBO OPTICO
EX TVRRI PASSIRIÆ
NON ITA PRIDEM SPECTATÆ

IN QVIBVS
FVNESTÆ ECLIPSES, MORBI,
HORRIDA PRÆLIA, &C.
SIGNATA SVNT.

EX MANVSCRIPtIS
SENIORIS PASTORIS PALVDIANI
PROLATÆ

DIE
AVSZ HEVR REGIERENDEN, DOCH KALTEN
PLANETEN SATVRNO,
ERSEHENE VVETTER,

GRAVSAME FINSTERNVSSEN,
GEFAHRlich-HITZIGE
KRANKHEITEN, VND ARTIGE KRIEGS-LAVFFE.

AM TAG GEGEBEN
VON ALTEN HIRTEN DER FRISCH-VERFAVLTEN
PASSEYRER VVASSERN.

ANNO PRÆSENTE.

A set of Latin chronogram verses follows, in four stanzas; each describes one of the four seasons, with a German metrical version appended. It has this title :

SACRA, ET EXACTA
HIERIPHIEIE
DE

QVATVOR ANNI TEMPORIBVS.

After this other sets of chronogram verses follow, bearing respectively these titles, in allusion to certain events, and somewhat jocular and satirical in character, but too long for the pages of the *Antiquary*:

EN ECLIPSI IN! EX ORTV SVO VERE
PALPANDAM!

QVÆ, ÆGIPTIACÀ ILLÀ,
VIX MINOR HANERI DEBET.
Ad Cosmophilum Atheum.

DE MORBIS,
VT EX SATVRNO APPARET,

LABENTE HOC ANNO, FATALIBVS.
Ad duos germanos Fratres. Porphyrium, et
Gangarum, Chyragrā laborantes.

DE BELLO,
QVOD LABENTE ISTO ANNO,
LYÆVS, ET NEPTVNVS GERERE INTENDVNT.

ISTE ANNVS, VTI AB ASTRIS COLLIGO,
MERIS FVNGIS ABVNDABIT.
Ad Philibertum Astrologum.

This calendar for the year 1727 contains 59 folio-size pages, and 1,077 chronograms, all making that one date. The three calendars by this author Winepaher give us a total of 2,925 chronograms.

It is necessary to refer to the rule laid down in the first of this series of papers (*Antiquary*, xvi. 58), viz., that every letter which is a Roman numeral *must* be counted. Such letters must not be adopted or rejected to suit the intended date. A process of selection of this kind could be carried on with any page of printed or written matter, and a date sentence might be so constructed with the greatest facility, but it would be no chronogram after all. A misprint in a properly constructed chronogram is easy of detection, and can be rectified with confidence if the rule has been observed; but the process of correction may be less easy with chronograms printed throughout in small letters, as not infrequently happens, if the rule has been neglected. Take a chronogram so printed, and restore all the numeral letters into tall capitals, and count them up; the date should then come forth correctly. This will be made clear by what follows, extracted from among examples composed and printed more than 320 years ago, and contained in two tracts which have recently come under my notice in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley. No other copies are known to me.

Bavarian History.—Title-page: "Chrono-

graphia particularis, in gratiam illustrissimi principis Alberti, Boiariæ ducis, congesta, authore MKD." A second title is as follows: "Arithmologia, seu Memorale chronographicum, per quædam disticha," etc., etc. By Martinus Clostromarius, otherwise Martin Klostermair, medical doctor at Munich. Printed at Munich, 1567, pp. 64, size 8 × 5½. The tract seems to have been printed under the patronage of the Duke Albert of Bavaria. After eleven pages containing a flattering address to the Duke, and complimentary verses to the author, we find an explanation of the use of the numeral letters; then immediately following are sixteen pages of chronograms relating to Bavarian history and illustrious men, printed without in any way distinguishing the numeral letters. The dates in ordinary figures are appended to each. The following may be taken as examples of all, as they appear in the print:

The date of the founding of the City of Munich, Anno 1175.

"Vrbs fundata viret Monacensis, Laus tibi trino."

A certain church was built there, Anno 1468.

"Virginis insignitæ Ecclesia structa Monaci."

Charles, of Spain, was elected emperor, Anno 1519.

"Carolus eligitur Cæsarque propagine sancta, Hesperiae magnæ, prospera sceptrā gerens."

The marriage of the Duke Albert at Ratisbon, Anno 1546.

"Connubia et Boius Dux Albrechtus celebravit, Cui Ratisponæ Regia sponsa data."

The death of the heretical Martin Luther, Anno 1546.

"Occubuit Martinus ut hæresiarcha Lutherus Hæresiarcha furens, ipse prophana tulit."

The death of the author's parents; his father, Anno 1540; and his mother, Anno 1527.

"Hic genitor Klostermair fatali jacet hora, Exuvias linquens, Spiritus astra colit."

"Anna Patris coniunx præcessit tot morientes Annos, quot graphice lecta sapit."

I now render the same lines into chronograms with every numeral letter distinguished by superior size:

VRBS FVNDATA VIRET MONACENSIS, LAUS TIBI TRINO	—1175.
VIRGINIS INSIGNITÆ ECCLESIA STRUCTA MONACI	—1468.
CAROLVS ELIGITVR CÆSARQVE PROPAGINE SANCTA	—1519.
HESPERIÆ MAGNÆ, PROSPERA SCEPTRA GERENS.	
CONNVRBIA ET BOIVS DVX ALBRECHTVS CELEBRAVIT,	—1546.
CVI RATTISPONÆ REGIA SPONSA DATA.	
OCCVBVIT MARTINVS VT HÆRESIARCHA LVTHERVVS,	—1546.
HÆRESIARCHA FVRENS, IPSE PROPHANA TVLIT.	
HIC GENITOR KLOSTERMAIR FATALI IACET HORA,	—1540.
EXVVIAS LINQVENS, SPIRITVS ASTRA COLIT.	
ANNA PATRIS CONIVNX, PRÆCESSIT TOT MORIENTES	—1527.
ANNOS, QVOT GRAPHICE LITTERA LECTA SAPIT.	

The tract contains more than 200 numeral lines, or couplets, thus capable of being rendered into chronograms; some, however, are not composed with due attention to the letter D=500, the author having remarked at the outset that the letter may sometimes be so counted. Such, we have seen, is almost the rule with the early Flemish writers, though later on admitted to be wrong.

The other tract is composed in a manner similar to the foregoing one. It relates to Bohemian history, and bears this title: "Disticha certis literarum notis annos a Christo nato exprimentia, quibus omnium Regum Bohemorum inaugurationes, obitus, quorundam etiam natales, & dignitatum accessiones contigerunt, adjunctis iconibus eorundem ad vivum effigiatis," etc., etc. "Autore Davide Crinito Nepomuceno Reip: Rakownicenæ Notario." Printed at Prague. No date, but probably about 1566, pp. 31, size $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. The work is dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian II., who reigned from 1564 to 1576. The subject consists of

hexameter and pentameter couplets appropriate to the Kings of Bohemia, from Wratislaus I. in 1086 to Maximilian I. in 1564, when the country was united to Austria. A woodcut representation of each—we can hardly venture to say portrait—within a circular border precedes the couplets, which really are intended for chronograms, although, as in the tract last described, the numeral letters have no distinguishing mark to indicate that meaning. I select a few by way of illustration:

Wladislaus II. is crowned, Anno 1169.
 "Regali excipitur princeps Wladislaus honore,
 Hunc tribuit Virtus, Cæsar at ipse tulit."
 He died, Anno 1184.
 "Frena ut septenis Wladislaus Regalia lustris
 Gesserat, hunc Clotho tetrica sponte necat."
 Primislaus Ottagarus began to reign, Anno 1254.
 "Nomen avi, Ottagarus, qui Rex sortitur, et
 hæres, Suscipit extincti Regia frena patris."
 He died fighting against the Emperor Rodolph, Anno 1278.
 "Pacta ubi connubii infringit confecta Rodolpho
 Ottagarus, tractans acria bella ruit."

The same lines rendered into chronograms:

REGALI EXCIPI TVR PRINCEPS VVLADSLAVVS HONORE,	}	- 1169.
HVNC TRIBVIT VIRTVS, CÆSAR AT IPSE TVLIT.		
FRENA VT SEPTENIS VVLADSLAVS REGALIA LVSTRIS	}	- 1184.
GESSERAT, HVNC CLOTHO TETRICA SPONTE NECAT.		
NOMEN AVI, OTTAGARVS, QVI REX SORTITVR, ET HÆRES,	}	- 1254.
SVSCIPIT EXTINCTI REGIA FRENA PATRIS.		
PACTA VBI CONNVBII INFRINGIT CONFECTA RODOLPHO	}	- 1278.
OTTAGARVS, TRACTANS ACRIA BELLA RVIT.		

There are altogether seventy-five chronograms made on the same plan, and though occupying twenty-three pages, are somewhat uninteresting. Both tracts are very rare. A book-hunter may wait for years before another copy may turn up. Later on, I shall adduce other examples of chronograms printed with other distinguished date letters.

A rare tract in the library of the Rev. W. Begley, size $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches, pp. 36, with a frontispiece and six emblematic engravings and "explanations" in Latin, designed to glorify the infantile Archduke Joseph of Austria, who became Emperor of Germany in 1705. It bears this title: "Allusio votiva, ad auspiciatissima nomina serenissimi archiducis Josephi Jacobi Joannis Ignatii Antonii Eustachii, Pragæ regni Boemæ metropolin primevè visitantis

QVO LIBVSSA DIE PRAGENSES ELE VAT ARCES:
 (23 Septembris, Anno 1717.)
 HO C ETIAM VOLVIT REX REVENIRE DIE.
 (23 Septembris, Anno 1679.)"

The chronograms show two anniversary dates—the latter one applicable to the occasion celebrated by the tract. It is dedicated to the Emperor Leopold I., the father of the Archduke, by the author Ludovicus Carolus Wit. The approbation and the license to print issues from the Clementine (Jesuits') College at Prague. Each emblem is a representation of some Scriptural or beatified character bearing one of the names of the Archduke. The chronogrammatic features are confined to the title-page, and to a subsequent title, with an anagram on the names, and thus dated:

Nascitur ad Pacem Princeps: Componitur Orbis
 ELIVS AD ARBITRIVM: NOS CITVR VNGVE LEO.

This gives the date 1679, and has allusion to the Lion in the armorial device of Bohemia. On the reverse of this title-page is an "echo" verse, and a curious example of "retrograde" composition as follows. The latter commences with the word "saltat," and the

words are to be read the same forwards as backwards :

Alludat et refracta Laudat
Principi Pacis Echo :
Echo per imperii portas portusque Naonis
Læta sonat, Mavors non tonat, Ausier ovat.

Et
Saltat ad artem animo, non omina metra dat atlas :
In germine enim Regni
Te rege non egeret
Sic apertè et re pacis
Messem.

Quæ olim plena (non est) heu Luna Boëma
Passa tot eclipses orto SOLE LEONIS :
SOLE SED AVGVSTO PROPRIORE NITEBIT ET IPSAS,
ABSTERGET TENEBRAS PROVT OLIM PLENA FVTVRA.

(To be continued.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

Mexican Gothamite Story.—Once, upon a great festival, the Town Council of Lagos went to the parish church to hear the Mass. And all the members of the Council were dressed in seemly state in black coats and tight black trousers and flowing cloaks, and each wore a wide-brimmed hat of black felt over which a feather gallantly curled. For their comfort a leather-covered bench was placed before the chancel rail. And when they came to sit, each man, in the order of his dignity, sat down upon the bench and placed beside him his hat. But when six of the twelve Councillors thus were seated the bench was full. Then a whispered conference was held, and it was decided that the bench must be stretched. So six of them took hold of one end, and the other six took hold of the other end, and they pulled hard. Then they came to sit again. And now the first Councillor put his hat beneath the bench ; and the second did likewise, and so did they all. And they all in comfort sat down—by which they knew that they had sufficiently stretched the bench. Being thus seated, the first Councillor crossed his right leg over his left leg ; and so did the second Councillor, and so did they all. But when came the time in the Mass when all must rise, not one of the Councillors could tell certainly which two of the twenty-four legs were his ; for all

Ades maturè, oro, erutam seda
Te nam solem te seges et melos manet.

The allusions here are difficult of explanation ; "atlas" means the Christian world, and "solem" seems to signify the influence of Sol (the sun), typical of the Emperor and the Archduke. The author concludes by humbly offering the "allusions" to the most august Emperor, finishing with these verses, making the date 1670 :

were clad in tight black trousers and all were crossed. And each man looked at the many legs among which were his own, and sorrowfully wondered if he ever should know his own legs among so many and so be able to arise and walk. And while they thus pondered it fell out that the first Councillor was bitten by a flea fiercely in his rearward parts. And the first Councillor slapped at the flea, and, that he might slap the better, uncrossed his legs. Then the second Councillor knew which were his legs ; and so did the third, and so did they all. And so they all uncrossed their legs, and with great thankfulness arose.—*From "Mexican Folk-lore and Superstitions," in Scribner's Magazine.*

Bow Castle Broch, Gala Water.—The following appeared in the *Scotsman* of March 11 : "About four months ago the discovery of a broch on one of the heights overlooking Gala Water was announced in our columns. Since then the interior of the old ruin has been cleared out, and a partial examination has been made of its surroundings, we regret to say, without any tool or article of human handiwork having been found belonging to the rearers of brochs—whoever they were. Those who came upon the broch, which is on the farm of Bow, four miles north-west of Galashiels, and marked 'Castle' in the Ordnance Survey maps, hoped that the announcement of the discovery might induce some of the Antiquarian Societies to undertake its exploration. They

applied to a Border Association of this kind, but did not succeed. Some Edinburgh archaeologists visited the ruin, and it was hoped that this might lead to an exploration under the supervision of experts, but nothing of this kind resulted from their visit, and the discoverers of the ancient fortress or dwelling of a race unknown in history were reluctantly forced to get the work done in the best way available to them. As intimated at the time of the discovery, the farm is on the Stow estate of Lady Reay, and when her factor, Mr. Crawford, W.S., Duns, was applied to, he very obligingly offered to send men to clear out the ruin if its discoverers would be responsible for instructing them how to proceed. Accordingly, the large collection of relics from brochs in the north of Scotland, now in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, was examined, and the various types carefully noted, so that were anything allied to them found at Bow Castle it would not escape detection. The bone tools and implements, and the pounding stones or hammers, and the stone lamps or drinking-cups of the broch-men, are so different from those of the so-called Stone and Bronze Ages, that anyone can recognise them at a glance. As previously stated, when the broch was discovered it presented to the inexperienced eye only a low flattened mound of loose stones capping the apex of a peaked height 1,020 feet above sea-level, precipitous on the south-west, and declining on the north-east by a gradient of about 5 degrees from the horizontal towards the hill stream called Halkburn. But the north-east margin of the pile consisted of large stones plainly disposed in a circular position, suggesting building. A cursory examination showed that the ruin was the base of a wall $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, of uncemented, undressed stone, enclosing a circular space 32 feet in diameter. This, as was stated, was enough to prove that the ruin belonged to the architectural type well known in the north and north-west of Scotland as brochs. The first step in exploration was to clear out to the floor the interior space enclosed by the wall. It consisted of stones and black earth, and it was meant to pass all the earth through a riddle, so that any needle or pin of bone it might contain would not escape observation. The earth, however,

was found to be too humid to pass through the riddle. There is no reason for holding that this made any difference as to the result, for the men were so careful in removing the debris that every fragment of bone was easily distinguished and laid aside. When the interior had been cleared out to what was considered the level of the original floor, it was seen that the floor consisted of fine clay that had been hardened by fire after being laid down. Its colour, a bright red, approaching pink; its hard, compact texture, portions of it less decomposed by weathering than the mass, being scarcely distinguishable from recently-made brick, were held to prove that the clay had been baked by fire. The undersides of portions of it were plainly marked by longitudinal grooves and variously shaped depressions such as soft clay would take if pressed down on a rough stony bed. No lines could be seen on the upper surface to suggest a paving of previously burned brick. The substance used had been pure and very fine clay, without any admixture of sand. The flooring on the south-west side for a distance of 4 yards in length by 1 in width was pavement of flat, irregularly shaped stones. These were lifted, and found to cover loose stones that had evidently been used to fill a natural hollow in the rocky site on which the broch had been reared. At many places the floor was strewn with black dust and pieces of wood charcoal, the larger fragments about 1 inch cubes. The investing wall, wherever examined, was found to be laid on rock *in situ*. The next step was to dig up and to remove the flooring, and this done, it was found to cover, to an approximate level, the out-cropping margins of the Llandovery grits dipping at a high angle, and striking north-easterly across the site of the broch. So far, no distinctive relic of the broch age was found. Not a fragment of a broken quern, or stone vessel, or bone implement was disinterred. Several teeth of horses, fragments of the skeletons of sheep, rabbits, and of smaller animals, probably mice and birds, were picked up—all of which might have been placed there after the work was a ruin. The teeth of the horses invited some consideration—as modern conditions are against their existence on a lonely hill-top; but it was once part of the forest grazings

of the Melrose monks, who kept herds of wild horses, and the wolves of that period may have dragged into the ruin of the broch portions of such game on which they preyed. Only one specimen of bone found was faintly suggestive of the broch-men. It is 3 inches in length by 2 in width, thin, and very much decayed. The cells are so large as to be suggestive of the osseous structure of the cetacea—and it is known that the builders of the northern brochs made some of their tools out of the large bones of the whale; but the fragment under consideration is not in the least tool-like, and it is safest to draw no inference from its cellular character. Fragments of three earthenware vessels were found above the level of the original floor. All have been shaped on the potter's wheel, and hard baked. The diameter of the largest of the three must have been about a couple of feet, and portions are almost 1 inch in thickness. One of the vessels has been so hardly baked that it rings like metal when struck. When the interior of the work had been fully cleared out it was found that the investing wall was $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, from 12 to 18 inches in height, without any trace of cement, and on the exterior margin having a foundation of large boulders. The inner margin is in places founded with large stones, but in other portions of slabs that a child might handle. Among the ruins the two largest blocks now visible are 7 feet and a few inches in length, by over 2 feet in width, the one being about 12 inches in thickness and the other about 24. From this maximum blocks of all sizes down to mere splinters have been used in the structure. The diameter of the open space within the wall does not vary more than 6 inches—the average of four cross measurements being 31 feet 9 inches. Most of the larger stones are boulders that have been shorn of their angles by travelling, but some of them are so angular as to suggest that they have been torn from the beds on which the broch stands. The entrance to the broch was easily enough determined, and is on the north-east side, which, as already said, is a gentle slope. At one side of the passage half of the original foundation has been preserved; at the other side, only one of the foundation-stones—so far as can be reason-

ably judged—remains. Measured thus, the width of the passage at the inner end has been 4 feet 8 inches—in harmony with entrances to some of the northern brochs, as described by Mr. Craig, junior, Edinburgh. The outer half of the passage is entirely ruinous, and its original character cannot now be determined. Aware of the fact that the best 'finds' of broch relics were got in ash deposits, a cursory search for one or more of these was made near the Bow Broch, but without success. The surface is natural grass, and on both sides the peak is so freely exposed to blasts from the south-west that no ashes could rest on their surface. But on both sides, and also in front of the broch, traces of ash-heaps were sought for by picking into the grass over low knolls, but no charcoal was seen. It was intended to clear the exterior of the wall all round, but the non-discovery of anything of the slightest value was so disheartening that this was not carried out. The broch has occupied nearly all the apex of the peak, but on the slope on the north-east side, where the entrance is, are what seem to be artificial flats of approximately circular form, defined by the foundations of stone dikes. One such leaves one side of the work, and runs down the slope about 150 yards, to where it has been cut off by cultivation. This wall must have been at least 3 feet in thickness, and is plainly connected with the broch. That the building was a broch, as defined by Scottish archaeologists, there is no room to doubt or question, and it is one of the only two at present known south of the Forth. Probably there are between the Forth and the Cheviots many mounds which, if examined, might turn out works of the same type. Had this Bow 'Castle' been in a moist valley its gray weather-bleached stones would long ago have been buried under rank grass or waving bracken, and pilgrims in Borderland should seek out and examine stony mounds for traces of these old and interesting buildings.

A Pioneer of Intelligent Church Restoration.—Dunchurch is one of the most beautiful of the larger agricultural villages in Warwickshire, which, before the era of railways, formed one of the changing-stations on the great north-road, as its overgrown inn with stabling for a hundred horses

testifies, but it is now known to few, except hunting-men, with many of whom the aforesaid inn is a favourite resort. Dunchurch possesses a few good specimens of cottage-form; but most of its antiquarian interest centres in its church, which is a very good example of the usual Midland village type, having an aisleless chancel, and nave and aisles roofed in one span, and consequently possessing a somewhat lofty nave arcade, but no clerestory. Possibly its chief importance lies in its having been one of the earliest village churches to be restored, of which there remains an account. [Some time after the appointment of the late Archdeacon Sandford to the vicarage living, it became necessary to restore the church, which was in a shocking state; and the vicar therefore set about it at once. The condition of the church is pointed out in a letter from John Carter, the antiquary, in 1800 (*Gent's Mag.*, vol. lxx., p. 1146), in which he says: "In the interior of the church I was not less busily employed on its architectural parts, where my greatest attention was directed to the ornaments and tracery on the sides of the seats ranging along the aisles of the building, inexhaustible in their varying forms. While thus engaged, I received a visit from the clergyman and the clerk; and I was not a little confounded which to wonder at most—the apathy of the former, who could not possibly conceive what in his church was worth my notice; or the insensibility of the latter, who said they were burning off (as occasion permitted) the old rummaging oak seats, to make way for *fine new deal pews*, which I assure my readers, from those already set up, were very little better in point of carpentry than a Smithfield Bartholomew show-booth. They then left me with much seeming contempt for passing my time in such useless employ as pouring (*sic*) over mouldy walls, broken pavements, noseless figures, and worm-eaten boards." From this extract, it may be conceived that Archdeacon Sandford had a fairly open field for restoration; and in *Parochialia* (London: Longman, Brown, Green and Longman, 1845), he gives an account of what he had done, and his reasons for doing it. Although at the present day architects and those learned in Gothic styles will find much to grumble at in

the condition of Dunchurch, the restoration was made with taste and reverence far in front of the time; and *Parochialia* remains a book to be studied by persons interested in church restoration. The account given is clear and straightforward, though unhappily the author has not thought it necessary to give either exact dates or names; the date of the restoration may, however, be fixed at between 1842 and 1845. The value of the book lies chiefly in its wood-cuts, which were evidently drawn by someone who was well conversant with details of the work he was depicting. For example, some of the bench ends, for which Dunchurch is notable, are, although drawn to a small scale, so clearly defined that, with enlargement, they might serve for working drawings. The windows, too, are drawn to scale; and, with the exception of that of the very curious eastern window, are equally good. A cut of the west door is added, and shows a fine decorated portal—plain, but striking. Amongst other good points, this book has a sample of plans, and a table of dimensions. One of the pillars has a late decorated capital, composed of a slight hollow at each of the eight angles, being a ball-flower; above are two waved mouldings, nearly the diameter of the column in depth; and above that an embattled cornice. The description is most uninviting; but, nevertheless, the effect is good. The author details the care which he took that all remnants of antiquity should be preserved and, where possible, retained in their original place; and where new work was absolutely necessary, that the insertions should be positive reproductions of the original. Such additions as were unavoidable—seats, stalls, and the like—he was careful should be as nearly in accord with the building as the doubtful taste of the period permitted. It would seem probable from the text that Mr. Sandford was his own architect; and the occurrence of the name of the recently-deceased Matthew Bloxam makes it more than probable that he had the advice and assistance of that distinguished authority on Gothic architecture. The greater part of the book details the archdeacon's method of managing his parish and schools.—A. C. B.



Antiquarian News.

A MEETING was held on March 13, in the lecture-hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Mr. Lake, the president, in the chair, to consider the best means for ensuring the safe custody and preservation of provincial records. Letters from several well-known antiquaries and others, expressing regret at their inability to attend, were read. Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore then proposed the formation of a Central Record Board, presided over by the Master of the Rolls, which should report upon the condition and custody of provincial records. It was suggested, also, that County Record offices should be formed under the auspices of the County Councils, in which might ultimately be deposited not merely "County Records," but parish registers, and other local muniments, with provision, also, for the inclusion of private documents, *pro salva custodia*, the adoption of the scheme to be, within certain limits, voluntary in each county, and due regard had for vested interests. After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted: "That the time has arrived for taking steps to ensure the safer custody and preservation of local records; and that, to effect this object, it is desirable that County Record offices should be established as depositories for local records." A committee was then appointed to ascertain how such a scheme could best be carried out.

The duty of erecting tablets on historical houses in a locality is not likely to be ignored. Mr. John Robinson, one of the leading members of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, has sent us a prospectus of the "Memorial Tablet Fund," in which he points out that the cost of carrying out this work in Newcastle will be small; yet, as the funds of no existing society are available for the purpose, an appeal is made for subscriptions. We extract the following: "In Newcastle there are several houses made historical by the lives of some of her greatest citizens having been associated with them. The names of Collingwood, Eldon, Stowell, and Armstrong will ever cast an honour upon the city of their birth, yet their birthplaces are unknown to the majority of its inhabitants. The houses in which lived divines, missionaries, and scholars whose fame is world-wide; the homes of artists and musicians whom we delight to claim as natives of our city; and the houses in which lived the great architects and builders who made modern Newcastle, are not known to many; while the rooms frequented by Garibaldi, Mazzini, Kossuth, Marat, W. Lloyd Garrison, and other great foreign patriots, are passed by unnoticed by thousands daily. The visit of the British Association to Newcastle this year is most opportune for such a movement."

We have received the prospectus of the *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*. It is to be illustrated and published quarterly. In a sub-title it is called an "Antiquarian Gleaner," apparently from Mr. Austin Dobson's poem, "We are the Gleaners after Time," which was published in *The Antiquary*.

The New York *Nation* recently alleged that it had come into possession of a document giving the names of persons liable to pay the first of the subsidies granted by Parliament in 1598 in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and that the name of Shakespeare occurs in the list, thus showing he was then living in St. Helen's.

It has been reported that a master baker, residing in Hainburg, in Lower Austria, found beneath the floor a pot containing perhaps a thousand silver coins. It is conjectured that they were buried in 1683, when a Turkish invasion seemed imminent.

About three weeks ago some workmen, while digging near North Ballachulish, came upon a prehistoric grave. The urn is made of peat, with powdered granite and mica schist kneaded in to give strength. The specimen is unique, as those which have been hitherto discovered are all of clay.

An interesting discovery was lately made at the Wynne Slate Quarry, Glyn Ceiriog. During the cleavage of a block by the workmen, a curious specimen of fossil came to light, half of which Mr. Frank Rooper sent to the British Museum, and for which he received the thanks of the trustees. It is described as "An *Orchoceras*, in Silurian slate rock (altered by slaty cleavage)."

A discovery of great interest has been made in York Minster. Workmen engaged in sanitary improvements in the old Song School unearthed a beautiful tiled floor about two feet below the ordinary stone floor, and beneath the gas and water pipes. It was in a wonderful state of preservation. The tiles have been taken up, to admit of the necessary excavations, and meanwhile some human remains, evidently of great age, have been dug up.

It is said that the Russian Government has not abandoned the idea of obtaining for the Orthodox Greek Church the fragment of a cross alleged to be a portion of the cross found by Helena, which once adorned the Church of Santa Sophia at Constantinople, and is now in the episcopal treasury of Limburg-on-the-Lahn. It is added that great concessions would be made to procure this precious relic.

Shrove Tuesday was celebrated in the usual manner at Dorking this year, when, according to a custom which has prevailed for the past 500 or 600 years,

football was played in the streets. All business was suspended, and the shops were barricaded, the town itself looking as if it were besieged. Hundreds of people witnessed the game, including some of the leading tradesmen of the town.

A letter of Burns's, and two of Sir Walter Scott's, were sold at Dumfries in March last, and only realized very moderate prices. The former was purchased for £2, and the latter for 10s. and 10s. 6d. respectively. A short time ago Miss Todd, a granddaughter of Gavin Hamilton, bequeathed to the Kilmarnock Museum two original letters of the poet.

The public library at Newcastle has, by a bequest of the late Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell, C.S.I., of Whitefield House, Heppel, Northumberland, been enriched to the extent of from 800 to 1,000 volumes of rare books, dealing principally with antiquities and archaeology, and including a complete set of the journals and transactions of the Royal Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay; an exhaustive series of departmental reports; memoirs of eminent Anglo-Indians, political and military; and histories of India, and other Asiatic dominions. The late Mr. Riddell had held many important civil posts in India, including that of Postmaster-General for India, and was a member of the Legislative Council of India. His nephew and successor, Mr. J. W. B. Riddell, has added to his uncle's bequest a large number of volumes of a similar character.

An interesting relic was recently found by a young girl whilst gathering a burden of small wood under what is traditionally known as the "Roman Camp," situated on the top of a high cliff on the eastern part of Drummond Hill, behind Taymouth Castle. The relic is a perfect specimen of the ancient "celt," and has been purchased by the Marquis of Breadalbane for a considerable sum. Lord Breadalbane has taken the relic to London to submit it to the British Museum authorities.

Rochester Castle is by far the finest ruin within thirty miles of London, and there is no specimen of ecclesiastical Norman work within the same area comparable to Rochester Cathedral. Works are now going on to support the foundations of the west front, and the workmen at the base of this undoubtedly Norman wall have come across another wall, which is believed to have been part of the church erected in 614 by Ethelbert, King of West Kent, in honour of St. Andrew.

Workmen are at present engaged in restoring the interior of the room known as the library in Ferniherst Castle, near Jedburgh. This room, which is situated in the south-west corner of the building, is of circular form, and had a beautiful oak-panelled roof, with a

nicely carved pendant in the centre. The panelling, which was somewhat broken, has been restored. Two windows, 2 feet high by 20 inches wide, which had been built up, have been cleared out, as also some shot-holes. The door leading into the room has been raised about half a foot. The room is to have a double floor; the lower one, which is of red-wood, has already been laid; and the upper, which is to be of oak, will be laid by-and-by. The walls are to be lined with fine larch grown on the estate. Lord Lothian, it is understood, intends to carry out other improvements soon.

A movement has been started for organising a new archaeological society for Yorkshire. Mr. R. V. Taylor published the following letter on the subject in a recent issue of the *Leeds Mercury*: "With the suggestion of Mr. Edmund Wilson, of Red Hall, Leeds, in his letter to you about a fortnight ago on the above subject, I heartily concur. During the last ten or twelve years especially a vast amount of valuable information respecting Yorkshire history, biography, antiquities, topography, and genealogy has been given in the local papers. It is, therefore, very desirable that an association should be formed in Leeds of all those who are interested in the above subjects, and who would be willing to assist in their arrangement, classification, preservation, and development. There are somewhat similar associations in Bradford, Hull, Huddersfield, and many other places, as Batley and Heckmondwike; then why not in Leeds, which ought to be the headquarters of all the other associations? A room is wanted, where the meetings could be held and the collections arranged. Probably one might be obtained in the Municipal Buildings or in the Philosophical Hall, or at the Yorkshire College, Mechanics' Institute, or at Red Hall, etc. It should properly contain copies of all the Yorkshire books, engravings, and MSS.; and all the articles on Yorkshire history, antiquities, biography, topography, and genealogy should be cut or copied out of the local papers and placed in alphabetical order, according to persons, places, and subjects; and large folio indexes should be made and continued of all these, and also from the index of every Yorkshire book, manuscript, and subject; with another book for lists of what is still required to be done, and the names of those who would assist, etc. Above a hundred names were forwarded a few years ago of those who were willing to assist in a comprehensive History of Yorkshire, and in the formation of a Yorkshire Historical Society. Hoping other suggestions will be forthcoming from Yorkshire authors, antiquaries, topographers, etc."

We have already called attention to Mr. Albert Hartshorne's projected work on Seventeenth and

Eighteenth Century Wine-Glasses and Goblets. But the subject has not hitherto been treated, and it is desirable that any notes which may enhance the completeness of the work may be communicated to the author. Mr. Hartshorne's book will describe the drinking-glasses of the time of the Civil War, and of the Restoration; the glasses with coins in the stems; those of which the fashion was introduced at the coming of William III., the glasses of the Jacobite and rival clubs; those which came in on the accession of George I.; the tall champagne glasses punch and ale glasses; "Hogarth" glasses; masonic glasses; thistle glasses; commemorative, memento, and memorial glasses; armorial glasses; betrothal glasses; sealed glasses; "blunderbusses;" political glasses; square-footed glasses; liqueur glasses; rummers; coaching glasses; the numerous variety of beaded, twisted, threaded, and coloured stemmed glasses; and the engraved, gilt, and cut wine-glasses and goblets of the latter part of the last century. Mr. Hartshorne will be glad of any notes of *dated* examples, with descriptions and heights of such glasses, their shapes and the fashion of their stems, and references to collections of such objects.

For some time it has been apparent that the east wall of the chancel of the parish church of Ellesmere has been sinking, and the subsidence has naturally given rise to anxiety. The church is built on a mound which stands many feet above the level of the streets that skirt two sides of the churchyard, and the end of the chancel runs quite near to the retaining wall surrounding the churchyard. Mr. Pearson, R.A., the architect of Truro Cathedral, was consulted, and he recommended the under-pinning of the side walls of the chancel and the entire rebuilding of the gable-end.

Among items of "restoration" news we notice a movement is on foot for the restoration of Rossett Parish Church, at a cost of about £4,000, and that Old Malton Priory Church has been re-opened after restoration. With all its rich relics of the monastic era, Yorkshire has only one memorial of the Gilbertine order, and that is, St. Mary's Priory Church at Old Malton, which, in fact, is the sole church of the only English monastic order ever founded that is still used for public worship.

Early in March last the Dean of Westminster delivered a very interesting lecture on Westminster Abbey at Toynbee Hall in the East End. After sketching the origin and history of the edifice, the Dean pointed out that as the place of the crowning and burial of English monarchs, the Abbey focussed the national history. At the present time the utterances of the Dean on the subject of the Abbey are

naturally of much interest. He proceeded to point out the connection of Wales and Scotland with the Abbey, observing that the crown of the last Welsh King, Llewellyn, was brought to that sacred place, whilst the remains of Henry VIII., the Welsh King, and James I., the first Scottish King, were buried there. In that way they could see how the Abbey helped to typify the solidification of England. After a time people began to realize that poets held an empire no less than that of Kings, and the first great poet, Chaucer, was buried there. A citizen obtained leave to put a monument up to Chaucer, and the body was then removed to where it now rested, and that was the foundation of Poet's Corner. A great succession of poets and others were laid there. They could stand with one foot on the grave of Dr. Johnson, and the other over the remains of Garrick. He had been asked to clear out some of the ugly monuments now standing in the Abbey, but he thought of what England owed to the famous men they represented, and felt that these monuments ought not to be removed.

We learn from the *Archaeological Journal* that Precentor Venables has communicated an account of the discovery, recently made at Lincoln, of a piece of the Roman Wall. This fragment, though not large, is important as preserving the original facing stones, which in every other remaining portion of the wall have been completely removed. The discovery was made at a spot in the northern section of the eastern wall, a short distance to the north of the east gate of the Roman city. At this point the original Roman fortifications are preserved more fully than in any part of the circuit. The foss (now converted into a garden) and the agger remain very distinct, especially at the north-east angle, and a considerable length of the wall is still standing. This latter, however, consists only of the rough core of concrete and grouted work, without any part of the facing. The removal of the soil of a garden formed on the inner side of the wall brought the newly-discovered fragment to light, and further investigations have clearly revealed its character. It exhibited a block of masonry projecting about 8 feet from the inner face of the wall. Its length from north to south was about 24 feet, but 10 feet had been destroyed by the builders before attention was called to it, leaving only 14 feet standing. It was built of well-dressed blocks of the local oolite, measuring about 5½ inches by 12 inches. The mortar of the joints was perfectly fresh, retaining the smooth surface left by the trowel and other marks of the tools of the Roman workmen. A rectangular trough ran along the recess from north to south, stopping short of the northern face by several inches. This, which at first sight looked like a drain, was more probably a section

of a square chamber, of which, with the adjacent wall, the whole of the eastern part had been removed. Such chambers are found in similar places at Brementum and other stations on the Roman Wall. There, also, we find a similar internal thickening of the wall at various points in the circuit, probably for the purpose of forming a platform for planting balistæ and catapults, and other military engines. The present platform, including the thickness of the wall, would have measured about 24 feet by 30 feet 6 inches. It should be mentioned that the putlog holes on both remaining faces were very perfect. Plans, sections, drawings and photographs of the fragment of wall were exhibited. Some very valuable remarks were made by Mr. G. E. Fox, who stated that he had an opportunity during the previous week of examining the remains which he considered of extreme interest. He fully concurred in all that Precentor Venables had said. He regarded such internal thickening of the walls as a mark of very early Roman work. It was not found in the large southern stations of later date, such as Lynne, Richborough and Porchester, where the projections and towers were always external.

Mr. G. H. Knight, Registrar of the Diocese of St. Albans, attended recently at the Abbey on behalf of the Vicar-General to receive objections to the granting of a faculty to Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, Alderham House, near St. Albans, enabling him to carry out the restoration of the Lady Chapel and the ante-chapel. On behalf of Lord Grimthorpe, Batchwood, appearance was entered against the granting of the faculty. The proceedings were of a formal character, and were ultimately adjourned for a week to enable Lord Grimthorpe and Mr. Gibbs to endeavour to arrive at a decision with regard to certain technicalities, and if an amicable settlement is reached in this respect, the case will be further adjourned. The point which has arisen between Mr. Gibbs and Lord Grimthorpe is of a rather interesting though somewhat complicated character. In 1877 a faculty was granted to the Earl of Verulam, Sir Edmund Beckett (now Baron Grimthorpe), and other members of an executive committee to restore the Abbey. The committee proceeded with the work, but were unable to complete the restorations owing to want of funds. In 1880 another faculty was granted to Sir Edmund Beckett to restore, repair, and refit "the said cathedral or collegiate and parish Church of St. Albans," and to do all the works in accordance with a design deposited in the registry, but reserving power to the committee to execute any work for which they might have funds intrusted to them, and particularly to restore the western porches of the Abbey, by arrangement with the Freemasons of England should they think fit, provided they did not interfere with any works which

might have been previously begun or contracted for by Sir Edmund Beckett. The nave and south transept were restored at the expense of Lord Grimthorpe, and he has also nearly completed the north transept. The restoration of the Great Screen in the Saints' Chapel was commenced in 1884 by Mr. Hucks Gibbs, and that work will shortly be concluded. To continue the restoration of the eastern portion of the Abbey Mr. Gibbs now seeks power to restore the Lady Chapel, which is in a condition rendering it almost unfit for use. Lord Grimthorpe's opposition to the granting of the faculty is based on the contention that the words "cathedral or collegiate and parish church" in the faculty obtained by him in 1880 cover the entire building.

A recent correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, writing of the parish church of Capel-le-Ferne, near Dover, says it is a somewhat interesting fact that there are no means of lighting this church, so that the worshippers are required to carry their own lights; and it is no uncommon sight to see a member of the congregation standing during the singing with his hymn-book in one hand and his candle or lamp in the other.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* reports that some interesting discoveries have been made during the past few weeks in the course of the excavations for the foundations of the new Co-operative Flour Mill on the fore-shore of the river Tyne at Dunston. A very old canoe was reached, but unfortunately it was so much damaged before its true nature was discovered as to be unfit for preservation; and there were also found portions of the horns of deer. The most complete relic, however, has been a farthing bearing date 1670, in the reign of Charles II. The coin, notwithstanding its long entombment, was in an excellent state of preservation, the inscription and figures being clear and distinct.

Adverting to Mr. Milliken's article on pp. 185-188 *ante*, we learn that the second reading of the Monumental Chapel (Westminster Abbey) Bill is postponed to May 3 current. Moreover, the Bill has been somewhat modified. The principal change is on this wise: whereas the original scheme in its entirety depends upon contributions amounting to, say, £160,000, from out of public and quasi-public moneys, it is now intended to rely mainly upon voluntary subscriptions to the extent of, we understand, about half that sum. Thus the chapel itself will not be so large as was at first projected, whilst of the houses in Old Palace Yard one will remain. The ground-rents here, equal to £700 a year, will shortly fall in. Mr. Lefevre proposes to forego contributions from the coal and wine dues, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as the ground landlords, should accept in compensation a

sum calculated upon the value of the present ground-rental, since, in his assumption, public opinion will not agree to the renewal of leases for property which so completely screens the chapter-house and portions of the Abbey from view. Surely this argument is equally applicable as against the erection of any other building—be it a monumental chapel or not—on that ground.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

Cymmrodorion Society.—February meeting.—Paper on the "Early History of Bangor Monachorum," by Mr. A. N. Palmer. The author sought to prove the Welsh colonization, during the troublous times following the Danish and Norman invasions, of the western parts of the counties of Chester and Salop.—The descendants of those Welshmen who at this time settled there were compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the Norman Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury or of their dependent barons, and ultimately became completely Anglicized, but how long it was before the Anglicizing of them was effected few people have any idea. With regard to Cheshire, Mr. Palmer showed that the hundred of Broxton in that county, which is the hundred adjoining the two Maelors, was in its western and southern parts, for at least three centuries after the Norman Conquest, predominantly Welsh. The Stocktons of Stockton appear to have become for a time wholly Cymricized. The Hortons of Horton were probably originally wholly Welsh. An examination of territorial names in Coddington, further inland, as well as in Shocklach, close to the Maelor district, show unmistakably that they were the names of Welsh-speaking people, and they are the names not of villani, but of freeholders and lords of manors. The same, again, is true with regard to Tushingham, and Mr. Palmer, without multiplying instances, asked his listeners to accept his statement that in the case of almost every other township in the western, southern, and midmost parts of the hundred, Welsh freeholders, or the descendants of Welsh freeholders, were during the period referred to quite common. In some townships the inhabitants appear to have been wholly Welsh. Yet the townships in which they lived bore English names. The inference is that, as in the case of the two Maelors, a district formerly English had been settled by Welshmen. When did this settlement take place? All the manors in which the aforesaid townships lay are said to have belonged in the time of Edward the Confessor to English lords, but that these were for the most part titular lords merely is plain from the further statement that their manors were in general "waste." This shows that the hundred had been harried, but gives no indication of the Welsh occupation of it. Nor was there, it would appear, any such occupation at the time the great survey was taken,

for there are no references to Welsh freeholders in the Cheshire Domesday Book, such as occur, for example, in the Shropshire Domesday Book. It looks, therefore, as if the Welsh immigration into the hundred of Broxton took place after the year 1086. The migration, at any rate, is an interesting example of the eastward movement of the Welsh in the eleventh century, and so far as Mr. Palmer knew, attention has never hitherto been called to the fact that Broxton contained a Welsh-speaking population for more than three centuries after the Norman Conquest. Coming to Shropshire, Mr. Palmer dealt with the north-west corner of it only, the part best known to him. This district, which includes the hundreds of Pimhill and Oswestry, is larger than that bit of Cheshire already referred to, and the descendants of the Welsh who settled in it continued to speak Welsh down to our own time. With regard to this portion of Shropshire, Mr. Palmer repeated his previous statements, viz: (1) That this district was once predominantly, and except perhaps in a small portion of it, immediately east of Offa's Dyke, almost exclusively English, or at least Anglicized; (2) that the greater part of it was subsequently seized by the Welsh, and settled by them, and that the western part became almost exclusively Welsh; and (3) that the people of this district becoming soon after English so far as their allegiance was concerned, continued nevertheless to speak Welsh for a very long time, and in the western portions of it to do so down to our own time. Mr. Palmer proceeded to support these statements by a solid array of facts. Beginning with the Lordship of Ellesmere, within the old hundred of Baschurch, which roughly corresponds with the later hundred of Pimhill, Mr. Palmer pointed out that in 1177 Henry II. granted it to David ap Owen Gwynedd, and that King John later on granted it to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, facts which went to prove that the district already contained a very large number of Welsh-speaking people. This conjecture is supported by documents, for in an "extent" of 1276 the names of many Welsh free tenants occur, whilst we find that in 1341 the greater part of the Lordship of Ellesmere was exempted from the payment of ninths as being "in Wales," nor was it re-attached to Shropshire until the reign of Henry VIII. A similar state of things was to be found elsewhere. Domesday Survey states that there were in Nessham (= Great Ness) six Welshmen who rendered twenty shillings, and at a later date we find various Welsh families planted in the more western townships of the hundred, and other evidences of a Welsh population. Mr. Palmer believed that these were not descendants of the old Welsh occupants of the district, but later intruders. One point in favour of this theory was that at the time of Domesday all the names of the townships in the hundred of Baschurch, with one doubtful exception, were thoroughly English. Coming to the hundred of Oswestry, or rather of that portion of it which lies east of the Dyke—a district almost identical with the Domesday hundred of Mersete—Mr. Palmer observed that with the exception of eight or nine townships near the Dyke, and four in the middle portion of the district, all the townships making up the latter bear English names. Even in the western portion of the district, the townships that have English names far outnumber those that have Welsh. And these names

do not merely go back as far as the Middle Ages and up to and beyond the time of the Domesday Survey, but township names of this class appear to have been more numerous in the eleventh and twelfth centuries than they are now. We read of Newton, Caldicote, Hauston, Tibeton, Norslepe, and Ulphersford, names which have either been displaced by Welsh names, or which stand for townships that have since been added to and absorbed by other townships. Such thoroughly English names as Meresbury and Meresbrook have also since been partially Welshified into Maesbury and Maesbrook, and Porkington has been turned into Brogyntyn. The hundred of Merset was in the early part of the eleventh century mainly, if not wholly, English. In the time of King Ethelred the Unready it yielded a substantial revenue to the King's Exchequer. In Edward the Confessor's time the lords of the manors were English, but their manors were "waste," *i.e.*, brought them no revenue. From this it would appear that it was in Edward the Confessor's reign that the successive Welsh settlements took place within the hundred, which in a few years converted it into a district almost wholly Welsh. It is very possible, in fact, that the hundred of Merset was at this time actually reorganized and made into a Welsh commote. The Rev. R. W. Eytton, it is true, ridicules the statement made by some of the Welsh writers, that Croes Oswallt (the Welsh form of Oswald's Tree, Oswestry) was one of the three commotes of Cantref-Trefed, but the only defect in Mr. Eytton's otherwise admirable work is the lack of appreciation which it shows of the Welsh evidence. In the case of every Welsh commote the occupiers of land were liable to certain peculiar customs and services due to the lord of the commote. And the revenues of the Lords Marcher of Oswestry include items which represent many of these. For instance, the accounts of 1276, given in full by Mr. Eytton, mention items called "umbarge," elsewhere called "trethmorkey," "Kihl," elsewhere called "treth canidion," "mut" and "cais," which stand in all likelihood for the Welsh "amobr" or "treth merched," the "cylch" or "treth cynyddion"—the huntsman's tax, the commutation for which in the Oswestry accounts is called "Keys," *i.e.*, "treth cais." The payment called "mut" is evidently the same as that which was called in the adjoining Lordships of Chirk "treth mwyt." What this meant Mr. Palmer was not quite certain. It is described in the Oswestry Accounts of 1276 as paid by the men of Shotover in time of war for keeping their cattle at Oswestry in peace. All this points to the conclusion that a part at least of the hundred of Oswestry—the Walcheria—had actually been, though but for a short time, a Welsh commote, and it conclusively proves that the occupiers of land within that district had become subject to the incidents of Welsh tenure. Who were the Welsh chieftains who laid violent hands upon the hundred of Merset can only be answered in part. One of them, it is pretty certain, was Rhys Sais, who appears to have seized a great part of Dudleston, which, at his death, in 1073, fell to his son Iddon, whose name is perhaps preserved in Crogen Iddon in Glyn Ceiriog. From Trahaiarn, the son of this Iddon, nearly all the notable families of Dudleston are derived—for example, the Edwardses of Cilhendref, the Holbeaches, the Kynastons of Pant-y-Bursley, the Vaughans of Plas

Thomas; and through the female line the Wynnes of Pentre Morgan, the Eytons of Pentre Madoc, were in like manner descended from Tudor, another son of Rhys Sais. Other probable leaders of the Welsh forward movement were Bleddyn ap Cynfyn and Gwrgeneu ap Ednowain ap Ithel. The capture and settlement of the hundred by the Welsh most probably took place in 1055, the year when Gruffydd ap Llewelyn harried Herefordshire. Not only did Welshmen occupy the hundred, but it became subject to Welsh law. Mr. Palmer quoted names proving the parcelling of land therein, according to the law of Gavelkind. But when Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, became firmly seated in his earldom, he hastened to establish his authority over the old hundred of Merset, so that at the time of Domesday every manor in the hundred, except Porkington, was held by Normans, the Welsh proprietors becoming free tenants, but preserving, probably, most of their privileges under the name of the customs of the manor. The subjection of the people of the district to the allegiance direct or indirect of the English King did not for centuries make any serious inroad on their Welsh speech or characteristics. The Lordships of Oswestry and Whittington were taken to be not in England but in the Marches of Wales. Every parish in the hundred of Oswestry, except that of West Felton, belonged not to the English See of Lichfield or Chester but to the Welsh See of St. Asaph. The Anglicizing (or adoption) of the English language by the mass of the people) of the western part of the district did not really begin until about the time of Elizabeth; nor is this process, so long delayed, completed even now. What is said of Oswestry in this respect is also applicable to that portion of Chirk in Denbighshire which lies east of the Dyke. Mr. Palmer did not deal with the portion of Flintshire east of Offa's Dyke, but believed the same remarks would also apply there. His final conclusions were that the large tract of country referred to was during, say, the ninth and tenth centuries Anglicized quite up to Offa's Dyke; that subsequently (in the eleventh century) the Welsh swarmed across the Dyke in such numbers that the population, for something like 15 miles east of it, became wholly or partially Cymricized, and that by the gradual Anglicizing of these intruders, a process which it has taken 800 years to effect, Offa's Dyke has now again become, roughly speaking, the border-line between those who speak English and those who speak Welsh.

Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.
—March 15.—Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president, read the concluding portion of his paper on the "Bolling Family." On a previous occasion the narrative of this historic local family had been brought down to William Bolling, of Chellow and Manor House, Manningham, who died in 1731. At the time of his death there remained of his family a brother Edward and a sister Mary, his own son John having died a short time previously, leaving as his widow, Ann, the eldest daughter of Colonel John Beckwith, and a daughter Mary, to whom her grandfather left the bulk of his property, the heir in reversion being William Bolling, nephew of the testator. Ann Bolling, the widow of his son John, was a very illiterate person, as was clearly shown by the character of the letters written by her. After her husband's death she re-

moved from Chellow to a residence at Baildon, inherited by her from her grandfather, Lawyer Gregson, and finally settled in London. The management of her property in this neighbourhood was in the hands of agents, notably those of Thomas Northrop, usher of the Bradford Grammar School, afterwards of Henry Hemingway, attorney, and the correspondence shows that they had a very onerous time of it in the discharge of their duties. Her daughter Mary, the heiress of the Bolling estates, married a Mr. Thomas, of London, but died childless in 1768, the property then falling to William Bolling, previously named. Ann Bolling, the widow, died in 1773, the whole of her belongings being devised to relatives, two of whom were Benjamin Fearnley, a lawyer at Birstall, and John Lobley, a lawyer at Bingley. One portion of her property, Mr. Empsall believed, included what was known as the Hornblow Lands in Manningham, the custom of blowing the horn originating with John of Gaunt, who appointed one John Northrop to the service, for which certain lands in Manningham were assigned to him. From a post-mortem inquisition, made in 1613, of the estates of Thomas Lister, of Manningham, it appeared that Lister had acquired of John Northrop lands which he held by the blowing of a horn at the Market Cross in Bradford, which property must have drifted into the hands of Lawyer Gregson, and so came to Mrs. Ann Bolling. Of the Bollings who settled at Ilkley some years before the close of the seventeenth century there remained at the decease of Wm. Bolling, of Chellow, in 1731, Edward and Mary Bolling. Edward was born in 1653, and was a governor of Ilkley Grammar School in 1695, and died in 1740, aged eighty-six. Mary Bolling married the Rev. Thomas Lister, Vicar of Ilkley. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Ellis Cunliffe, and Phoebe, the youngest daughter, married her cousin, William Bolling, who, as stated, succeeded to the property of his uncle, William Bolling, of Manningham. His eldest son, John, born in 1746, died in 1825, and two of his younger brothers, Nathaniel and Robert, died bachelors in 1836 and 1837. The Bollings of Ilkley therefore became extinct, as had been the case with the main line some time previously.

Sussex Archaeological Society.—Annual meeting held at the Barbican, Lewes Castle, in March.—The clerk read the annual report, as follows: "The committee, in presenting the report of the proceedings of the Sussex Archaeological Society for 1888, congratulate the members upon the satisfactory condition of the society and upon the progress made during the past year. The annual meeting, on August 9, was generally considered one of the most successful that has taken place for some years. The day's proceedings included visits to Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst and Scotney Castle. The carriage-drive, from Tunbridge Wells, passing through most varied and picturesque scenery, was much enjoyed, the weather being exceptionally fine. At Bayham the members and their friends were met by Captain Philip Green, who threw open the house for their inspection. The beautiful and carefully-preserved ruins of the Abbey (which had not been visited by the society since 1858) were examined with very great interest, and a paper upon the 'Architectural History of this once Flourishing Priory' was read by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.,

M.A., F.S.A. This paper will be found in the current volume of the Society's publications.—The annual dinner took place at Lamberhurst, under the presidency of Edward Hussey, Esq., who afterwards welcomed the company to Scotney Castle, where that gentleman read a paper upon the history of that beautiful and romantic place. Before leaving the visitors were invited to partake of tea. The thanks of the committee are tendered to G. Abbott, Esq., and others who contributed to promote the success of the meeting. During the past year the society has lost by death several members who for many years were prominently associated with its management. Reference should be made in this connection to the sudden and lamented decease of the Rev. Prebendary C. Heathcote Campion, M.A., Rector of Westminster, from the effects of an accident while riding, on October 8, at the advanced age of seventy-four. From its establishment, in 1846, he was a member of the committee of the society, he was a valued contributor to its collections, a kind and good friend at all times, and was also one of the honorary secretaries, having been elected to that office at a special general meeting of the members on June 21, 1888. Another prominent member of the society, who also passed away during 1888, was Robert Crosskey, Esq., J.P. Joining the society in 1857, Mr. Crosskey was for many years a member both of the Finance and General Committees; he also filled the office of honorary curator and librarian. His death occurred on November 9 (at the age of sixty years), while at Grasse, in France. Mr. Crosskey always manifested a warm interest in the welfare of the society and the committee desire to place upon record their sense of the loss it has sustained by his lamented death. Mention should also be made of the loss of another member of the committee, Major Warden Sergison, J.P., who died on July 16, after a short illness. Among other old and valued members of the society who passed away during the year was the Rev. Thomas Agar Holland, M.A., Rector of Poynings, who died on October 18, at the very advanced age of eighty-six. The rev. gentleman was one of the original members of the society and a contributor to its collections. At a meeting of the committee, held in December last, Charles Taylor Phillips, Esq., was unanimously chosen as honorary curator and librarian *pro tem.*, and the thanks of the committee are due to that gentleman for the services he has so zealously rendered in promoting the interests of the society. Thanks are also due to E. H. W. Dunkin, Esq., for his valuable services in compiling the Calendar of Deeds, which will be found in the present volume. It has been suggested that it would be desirable to form a collection of portraits of 'Sussex Worthies,' and also a loan collection of objects of antiquarian interest; the loans over the society's reading-room and library to be utilized for these purposes. It is hoped that the members will co-operate with the committee so as to enable them to carry out the suggestions."—The course of the proceedings was mostly formal; but the election of Mr. Phillips to the post of hon. curator and librarian raised a point which is of interest in the affairs of similar societies. Mr. Phillips pressed for a grant for aid and maintenance of the museum and library. Were they going to give him a penniless exchequer or an annual grant, so that he would be able to carry out

the work of progress? Hitherto the supplies granted had been small and at long intervals, and had to be obtained through the members of the Finance Committee. It was essential that some immediate action should be taken for the acquisition of books, and if no fixed sum was placed at one's disposal, one hardly knew how far he could proceed. He (Mr. Phillips) thought a certain sum might be granted and some arrangement made so that the curator could make purchases both for the museum and the library. He knew they were not in such a rosy condition as the members could wish, but they had funded property which, according to the balance-sheet, brought in £21 a year. Could not a portion of that be assigned to the holder of the office of curator?

Belfast Natural History and Philosophic Society.—March 5.—Paper by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, on "The Sepulchral Structures and Burial Customs of Ancient Ireland."—Mr. Milligan, having briefly surveyed the methods and monuments of sepulture in Europe during pagan times, in ancient Egypt, and in the East, proceeded to examine ancient Irish sepulchral monuments, in illustration of architecture, civilization, and modes of thought. Irish tombs are not found pictures, as the Egyptian, though they are ornamented with symbolic carvings, the key to all of which has not been clearly defined. Occasionally there are found in tombs implements and ornaments which enable us to form some idea of the civilization that had been attained to at the period of the interment—implements of bone, rough flint, and unpolished stone. Weapons are found in graves of the earliest period. Polished flints, stones, and beads are found in tombs of a more recent date, whilst bronze weapons and ornaments are discovered in tombs of a still later period. Bronze weapons and ornaments also show various stages of development, from the plain bronze celt to the beautifully finished socketed spear or sword, inlaid with gold or precious stones. A great development in art is observable from the rudely-carved bone ornaments to the torques, and fibulae in bronze, silver, and gold, decorated with those charming interlacing patterns so minutely carved as to require a glass of some power to detect all the delicate tracery with which they are so profusely embellished. From an examination and comparison of implements and ornaments found in the tombs, we may form a fair estimate of the civilization that was contemporary with these objects. Mr. James Ferguson, in his work, *Rude-stone Monuments*, after referring to Carrowmore, County Sligo, and Glencolumbkille, County Donegal, speaks rather disparagingly of the remaining isolated cromlechs of Ireland. He says: "It is extremely difficult to write anything that will be at all satisfactory regarding the few standing solitary dolmens of Ireland." He says, further, if all those which are described in books or journals of learned societies were marked on a map, the conclusion would be that the most of them are found on the east coast, a dozen or so in Waterford, as many in Dublin and Meath, and an equal number in County Down. He concludes his description of Irish sepulchral monuments by saying that there may be other rude monuments in Ireland beside those described, but they cannot be very numerous or very important or they would hardly have escaped notice.

It is to be regretted such statements should go forth uncontradicted. Only four counties in Ireland up to the present time have been systematically explored and described. The first (County Dublin) was completed many years ago. Mr. Wm. Gray was next in the field, having described and figured twenty-four cromlechs in Antrim and Down. County Sligo, the last thus described, has just been completed in the columns of *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, by Colonel Wood Martin, the honorary secretary. The number of sepulchral monuments figured in the journal for County Sligo number about one hundred. With the exception of these four counties, Ireland, from an antiquarian point of view, has yet to be systematically explored and described. County Donegal is very rich in those remains of past ages; indeed, with the exception of Carrowmore, there is no such collection of cromlechs in the United Kingdom as in the districts of Malinmore and Glencolumbkille, on the property of Messrs. John and James Musgrave. After Carnac, in Brittany, and Carrowmore, in Sligo, this district in Donegal has the third finest collection of cromlechs in Europe, numbering about thirty in all. Messrs. Musgrave have recently vested these monuments in charge of the Government, under Sir John Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Act, and will be taken charge of in the future by the Board of Works. This district, in addition to these ancient monuments, has great attractions for the ordinary tourist. Words do not convey any idea of the impressions made on the mind on obtaining a view from the sea of the stupendous cliffs of Slieve Liag, 2,000 feet in perpendicular height; or of the wild and rugged scenery of the mountain passes which the traveller may explore. There are a great many sepulchral monuments and inscribed stones scattered over County Donegal. One of the finest stone circles in Ireland is situated on a hill within two miles of Raphoe, at a place called the Topps. There is a very curious stone covered with cup-marking in this circle. There is another fine circle between Carndonagh and Culdaff, as well as a huge kistvaen. In County Tyrone there are a great many sepulchral monuments. One of the most notable is on the hill of Knockmany, near Clogher. In another district of Tyrone, adjoining the towns of Castlederg, Newtown Stewart, and Plumbridge, I noted nine cromlechs, some of them cup-marked, beside pillar stones and cairns, none of which have been heretofore described. In other districts of Tyrone there are cromlechs, so that when it will be systematically gone over Tyrone will be found to contain a great many interesting relics of the past. Amongst the ancient sepulchral monuments of Ireland are the cairns, cromlechs, kistvaens, giants' graves, stone circles, and pillar stones, which are formed in the country singly and in groups. In the ancient book of *The Cemeteries* eight great burying-places are named where the kings and nobles of the various provinces were interred. Besides these, there are several other cemeteries of great importance, but not entitled to rank with those eight. Of the first rank Brugh-na-Boinne and Relig-na-ree are well known. Tailtin was another of the great cemeteries, but some doubt exists as to the exact locality where it was situated. The great cemetery of Brugh is situated on the

northern side of the Boyne, between Slane and Netterville, for a distance of three miles long, and one mile broad. There are three great mounds, besides many minor ones, in Brugh. The three principal are New Grange, Dowth, and Nowth. The first two are chambered, and have been thoroughly explored and described. Nowth still remains unexplored, owing to the unwillingness of the proprietor to permit its being opened. Sir Wm. Wyld, in his *Beauties of the Boyne and Blackwater*, says of New Grange that there are some 180,000 tons weight of stones in the mound of New Grange. It covers nearly two acres, and is 400 paces in circumference, and 80 feet higher than the natural surface of the hill. A few yards from the outer circle of the mound there appears to have stood originally a circle of enormous detached blocks of stone, placed at intervals of about ten yards from each other. Ten of these still stand on the south-eastern side. Dr. Wyld concludes his description of New Grange as follows: "This stupendous relic of ancient pagan times, probably one of the oldest Celtic monuments in the world, which has elicited the wonder and called forth the admiration of all who have visited it, and has engaged the attention of nearly every distinguished antiquary not only in the British Isles, but of Europe generally, which, though little known to our countrymen, has attracted thither pilgrims from every land."—The lecturer proceeded to show a series of photographic views of the exterior of New Grange, the remains of the stone circle, the entrance to the mound, a ground-plan of the mound, showing the arrangement of the stones in the entrance passage and cruciform chamber, the sarcophagus in the eastern chamber, and the spirals, volutes, zigzags, and other symbolic carvings on the stone. The entrance passage through the longer axis of the cross is 63 feet, formed of huge flags set on end, and roofed across with others equally large. One of the roofing stones is 17 feet long by 16 feet broad. The average width of the passage is about 3 feet, and the average height about 6 feet. Close to the entrance some of the side-stones have fallen in, and the principal passage is here very narrow, so that to enter it one has to creep in on all fours. The height of the chamber is 19 feet 6 inches. From the entrance to the hall of the chamber opposite measures 18 feet, and between the extremities of right and left crypts 22 feet. The Mound of Dowth was next described as 300 feet in diameter, and 45 feet in height above the level of the ground. The cruciform chamber was described, together with another chamber quite recently discovered. In Dowth, as in New Grange, the stones are covered with symbolic carvings, and there is one of those basin-shaped stones, or sarcophagus, larger than any in New Grange, being 5 feet in its longest diameter.—*To be continued.*

British Archaeological Association.—March 6. —Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.) in the chair. —The Rev. Canon Routledge reported the results of some antiquarian researches which have recently been made in Canterbury Cathedral, by permission of the dean. The west wall of the crypt is found to be of earlier date than the Norman portions, which are partially built upon it. The hardness of its mortar and other indications lead to the supposition that the wall is of Roman date, and part of the ancient

church which Augustine found on the spot on his arrival at Canterbury.—The Chairman exhibited one of the sacramental cakes of the ancient Coptic Church. It has a curious pattern of twelve squares, the four central ones being reserved for the clergy.—A fine series of drawings and rubbings of crosses in Cornwall were exhibited by Mr. Langdon.—Mr. Russell Forbes, of Rome, contributed particulars of the excavations on the site of the ancient Basilica of St. Valentine, two miles beyond the Flaminian Gate, Rome. The east ends of the original church have now been laid bare, and also portions of the nave. The north aisle is the primitive structure erected in the middle of the fourth century, to which a wide nave and a south aisle were added on the south side in later times. An old Christian graveyard was then built over, some of the tombs being discovered in the recent excavations. There is a recess in the central apse for the priest, and the altar here, and to the older apse, being detached from the walls. The tomb of St. Valentine was below the main altar, and the corridor of approach still remains.—Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., in reading the paper in the author's absence, pointed out that this was one of the few churches in Rome that was orientated after the manner usual in England, the axis being very nearly, but not quite, east and west.—A paper was then read by Mr. Langdon on the ornamentation of the Cornish crosses. The material is mainly hard granite, and the patterns resemble as nearly as may be those on examples in Ireland, Wales, and the north of England. The examples at St. Teath, Lanherne, Cardynham, and St. Clear were minutely described.

March 20.—Allan Wyon, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.—It was announced that the annual congress would be held at Lincoln at the end of July, and that the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham had been elected president of the meeting.—Various exhibitions were made, among which may be noted an interesting example of Roman Caistor ware, belonging to Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., who described its features. The first paper was read by Miss Russell, of Galashiels, on "The Early History of Cumbria, and the Etymology of the Name of Glasgow," the latter being *Glas*=church, and *govo*=friend. Reference was made to some other place-names, such as Glastonbury, which have the same signification; and the friend was St. Mungo. It was shown that the ancient Diocese of Glasgow was equal in extent to the Kingdom of Cumbria, which extended to the boundary bank, the Catrail or "Battle fence" in Welsh, which was the boundary between Cumbria and Bernicia. Celtic names occur along the line of coast rather than among the hills, and it was suggested from many evidences that the Lowland Scots were of Cymric type.—The second paper was by H. Syer Cuming, Esq., F.S.A. (Scot.), on "The Devil's Fingers and Toe-nails." This was an interesting chapter on "Folk-lore," in which many curious legends and beliefs were discussed. The well-known and common fossils so called, supposed to be either the shed fingers or toe-nails of the Arch Enemy of mankind, are popularly believed to shield their fortunate possessors from all harm.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.—An ordinary meeting was held at the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral on 4th April, when Mr. G. Birch, F.S.A.,

continued his paper on Round Churches. Mr. Birch commenced by reverting to St. Helena's Church at Trèves, of which he exhibited two plans, one showing the original Byzantine circular church, and the other the medieval church which is built on the same foundations. The existing church is, properly speaking, a cruciform edifice, and owes its circular shape to the disposition of the apses and chapels. The peculiarity of San Vitale, Ravenna, is that the apsidal chapels which radiate from the centre of the round church are not parallel to the choir. These chapels are circular, with right-angled projections for the altars. This church, which is probably one of the earliest in Christendom, is superbly decorated with mosaics. In Syria there is a group of round churches, all more or less ruined; that of St. George, at Thessalonica, being possibly the earliest. The church on Mount Gerizim is very similar to that of Antioch in plan. The cathedra at Bosrah may be taken as the true model of a round church; that is, the dome is set in a square, the angles of which are utilized as apsidal chapels. A curious point in Syrian architecture is that the chancel apse, while circular within, is angular on the exterior, on the origin of which peculiarity the lecturer offered no opinion. Esrah was another good example of a typical Syrian church, but its dome was octangular, set in a square. It has a lofty arcade, supporting a clerestory, from which an egg-shaped dome, which springs direct from the walls without the intervention of pendentives. Round the apse of this church are three rows of seats, above which is one small window. Among the circular churches of Italy were mentioned those of Nocera and Bologna (St. Stefano). The latter is a group of seven churches, one of which is circular; it may, however, have been originally a baptistery. St. Lorenzo, Milan, is a particularly elegant specimen of a circular church, but of an extremely complicated plan. The lecturer declined to fix its age, but thought that most of the round churches were of the age of Justinian. Brescia he considered was a Norman church. France was peculiarly rich in round churches, although most of them have been more or less destroyed. St. Benigne and the cathedral at Dijon were both, he thought, derived from the destroyed church of St. Martin, at Tours. The ruined Abbey church at Charroux was a magnificent specimen of a circular church, but its destruction was so complete that its eastern termination was a matter of dispute. The arrangement of the rotunda was most extraordinary, consisting of a small centre and three encircling aisles, the separating columns varying in number. Riez was extremely like a Syrian church. After instancing a number of other circular churches, the lecturer passed on to the German group. The cathedral at Aix la Chapelle was said to show the influence of the church at Ravenna, which view he was inclined to combat. The centre is an octagon, carried by sixteen piers, and the external wall has sixteen sides. St. Matthew, Cobern, was one of the finest, as well as one of the latest of the Templar churches. The external wall follows the line of the hexagon. It has six columns, a lofty triforium, and a clerestory. The chancel is almost a circle. There are a number of circular churches in Spain, and one or two in Portugal. Segovia is a Templar church in two stories, the lower in the centre being a representation

of the Holy Sepulchre. The surrounding aisle is extremely lofty, and has a barrel vault. At Salamanca there is a church with a circular exterior wall, but whether it was originally circular within is uncertain, it now being divided by columns into a cruciform church. The lecturer concluded by briefly reviewing the Scandinavian group, and mentioned specimens in Holland, Denmark and Sweden. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of ground-plans which Mr. Birch promised to reproduce for the transactions of the Society.



Reviews.

Old Glasgow: the Place and the People from the Roman Occupation to the Eighteenth Century. By ANDREW MACGEORGE. Glasgow: Blackie and Son, 1888.

This is not a model local history, but it contains information of a reliable nature obtained from sources which no one but a local student could have unearthed, and concerning matters which are all too seldom chronicled in the accounts of municipal towns.

Prehistoric Glasgow, like prehistoric London, seems very far off the present thriving centre of commercial activity. But there are records of it left in its religious, its monumental, and its customary antiquities. Its first bishop was the far-famed Kentigern, a contemporary of St. Columba, and an adherent of the British Church as distinct from the Roman Church. The church which Kentigern and his disciples founded was made up not of individuals, but of clans, and the old clan idea, so deeply engrafted in the hearts of the people, refashioned itself under Christian influences into the later monastic life. Chieftains and their clans became monastic settlements. The abbot was the head of the clan, the monks were the members, and in the case of the monastery of Iona we have it on record that it was known as "the family of Hy." Under this system Kentigern and his clan monastery lived at Glasgow, or, as it was then, the banks of the beautiful stream "vocabulo Melindonor," maintaining themselves by rural industry and the arts of peaceful life. When we contemplate what an early clan was, made up of men whose view of life did not extend beyond clan rights and clan duties; whose idea of brotherhood could never take them beyond their own fellow-clansmen; whose outlook beyond their clan was one of bitter enmity and deadly feud, we may possibly grasp how necessary this monastic institution was to the spread of Christianity, and how vast an influence it must have had. But it was essentially primitive. The monasteries were villages of huts made of wattle and daub; the monks kept up old tribal practices side by side with their higher religion; as, for instance, the legend of St. Kentigern, which relates how he kindled into flame a frozen branch of wood, in order to keep up the perpetual fire which had been sent from heaven. There is much in these old monkish traditions which needs re-examination, and Mr. MacGeorge has done well in showing how they illustrate the history of Old Glasgow. They very

properly fit in with the evidence as to the weems, or underground houses, the pile dwellings, the dug-out boats; and from the whole evidence we think that Mr. MacGeorge has succeeded in giving a very satisfactory account of the earliest conditions of life upon the site of what was afterwards to grow into the city of Glasgow.

Coming to later times, the chief glory of the city is, of course, its far-famed Cathedral, which was begun to be built by Bishop Bondington, who was consecrated in 1233. In all probability the crypt and choir were completed in his time. Two other of the oldest parts of the Cathedral, the massive square tower at the north-west end of the Cathedral, and the consistory house which stood on the south-west corner of the nave, have, within the last forty years, been pulled down by order of her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works in the course of certain operations, professing to have had for their object the improvement and restoration of the Cathedral! This act of barbarism was instigated by the then Lord Provost and the magistrates of the city, and it is another instance of the absolutely insane way of wasting money in pulling down, while so much money is needed in keeping in repair. These things are enough to make antiquaries despair of ever getting people in authority to suppose that there really are other people who may know better about antiquities than those who do not profess more than a mere passing interest in them.

We believe now that Glasgow is particularly fortunate in the possession of, at least, one enthusiastic student of her Cathedral—a man who knows every stone, and who does much to lead thought into the direction of really preserving, rather than undertaking any sort of work under the specious name of restoration. To Mr. Honeyman, Mr. MacGeorge pays deserved honour and attention in this matter of the Cathedral, and we are pleased to think of this old city of the North possessing amongst its own citizens such competent exponents of its antiquities and history.

Mr. MacGeorge has much to say of manners and customs, municipal antiquities, the tenure of land, corporation property, dress, language, and other minutiae of citizen life; and we lay down this volume with the reflection that it is a sound piece of work taken up for the love of the subject, and carried out with skill, patience and judgment.

Oxfordshire Archaeological Society. Fritwell, ii., Manorial. Banbury. December, 1888.

Scottish Notes and Queries, vol. ii., 1888.

Northern Notes and Queries, 1889.

Yorkshire Genealogist and Yorkshire Bibliographer.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, xl., xli.—1888, 1889.

We have before remarked how valuable these local collectors of antiquarian information are to the student of the present day, who learns almost for the first time in the history of knowledge that links in the chain of man's history sometimes depend upon facts which are only to be obtained in out-of-the-way localities of civilized countries. Although no apparent scheme of work is laid down by the conductors of these periodicals, they manage to bring together a remarkable amount of scattered material. The strange custom at St. Briavel's, the dragon of Gloucester, and the supersti-

tion regarding eagles recorded from Gloucestershire, are peculiarly interesting, and we do not remember to have seen them recorded before. The plea for place-names which is made in *Northern Notes and Queries* is very apropos, though we would insert a word of caution on the question of derivation. What we want is, not derivation by untrained philologists, but collected instances of spellings and pronunciations of local names, because these put into the hands of a man like Professor Skeat can be made to reveal many pages of our unwritten history. A great deal of attention is given to family history, and while we do not wish to say one word against this study we rather deprecate so much space being given to it. We also do not see the importance of recording quotations from newspaper articles which do not bear on any special subject under discussion, and, besides, which have no scientific value.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to July, 1885. Part II. Washington, 1886. (Second notice.)

The greater part of this volume is occupied with the George Catlin Indian Gallery. No less than 915 pages of letterpress, besides numerous plates, are devoted to this subject, and it may be safely said that a contribution of great value in the shape of material is here made to anthropological science. Before touching upon the treasures of the Catlin collection, a word as to its vicissitudes may prove interesting. The gallery consisted of a series of paintings, many being portraits, illustrative of the life of the American Indians, at a time when they had not yet felt the effect of the civilization before which they were destined to disappear, and when the white man was almost a stranger. The paintings were made from sketches taken by Catlin in his prolonged and extensive wanderings among the native races of America, and he also published several works which are a mine of information. In the present volume copious extracts are made from these published volumes to illustrate the plates. It may be said, therefore, that we possess in this Smithsonian Report the combined result of Catlin's labours; and students are much indebted to the Board of Regents, and to the editor of this section of the Report, Mr. Donaldson. Catlin's gallery was exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, etc., from 1837 to 1839; it was brought by Mr. Catlin to London in the latter year, and opened for public view in the Egyptian Hall early in 1840; it remained in England till 1844, when it was taken to Paris, and exhibited, first at the Salle Valentino, and afterwards in the Louvre, at the request of the King. The Revolution of 1848 caused Mr. Catlin to bring his collection back to London, where it was exhibited till 1852. In that year Mr. Catlin entered into speculation, which ended in financial failure, and the seizure of the collection by creditors. The subsequent vicissitudes and recovery of the collection are described by Mr. Donaldson: "Mr. Joseph Harrison, jun., of Philadelphia, a most liberal and patriotic American, being at the time in London, made liberal advances to Mr. Catlin to meet his liabilities, and, as security, took charge of the collection; it was shipped to Philadelphia in 1852-3, where it was stored until the summer of 1879." In that year Mr. Donaldson

applied to Mr. Harrison's executors for the transfer of the collection to the Smithsonian Institution. The executors reported that the collection was in a dilapidated condition, having been through two fires since its arrival from Europe, and that it was stored in several places in the city; but there could be no doubt that its proper destination was the National Museum. On May 19, 1879, the collection was taken possession of by Mr. Donaldson, and removed to the Smithsonian Institution.

Although the gallery was well known to students through Catlin's works and illustrations, the recovery of the original collection, or so much of it as has survived, is a cause for congratulation. In this report Mr. Donaldson has brought together from Catlin's diaries, books, and from other sources, an interesting mass of information on Indian manners and customs (p. 231 *et seq.*), and the Indian games are also described (p. 300 *et seq.*). Students of the totem will be interested in the buffalo dance, and the bear and eagle dances. The implements, arms, and drums of the Indians are amply illustrated; and it need not be said that the pictures and descriptions of George Catlin are unrivalled as sources of information upon Indian costume. The whole social system of these tribes is revealed. The native pictorial art is well represented in a series of paintings on robes.

An interesting memoir of George Catlin is also given in the report. George Catlin lived for posterity, and his time has come. He was penetrated with the most profound sympathy for the native Indian tribes; he foresaw their extinction, and he gave himself up to the work of preserving records of these children of nature, as he was fond of calling them. He was in advance of his generation, and the personal sacrifices which he made should not be forgotten now. Hence, it was fitting that a memoir of him should appear with the description of his gallery.

In some reminiscences of Catlin by George Harvey, the artist, here reproduced, there is a remark which well indicates the value of Catlin's work. "Had there been," says Mr. Harvey, "such a man as Catlin following in the train of Julius Caesar when he conquered Great Britain, instead of Tacitus, how much richer would be the materials for correct thought and information than those we possess!"



Correspondence.

AN UNIQUE UNKNOWN SEPULCHRAL BRASS.

In the old church of Brown Candover, Hants, there was on the floor a brass of a male and female figure, and there was also an inscription near, in old black letters, recording the death of *Masteris Margate Wylson, bur. at Brown Candover, 1559.*

This brass afterwards was exhibited at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute held in Winchester, 1845, by the late Rev. G. H. Gunner, M.A., tutor and chaplain of Winchester College, who described it

as being removed from the former church of Brown Candover, and it appeared to be the memorial of a gentleman and his wife named Wylson, A.D. 1559.

The writer of this notice was lately permitted to take some rubbings, and the brass was at once seen to be a memorial of the time of Henry VII., if not of an earlier period, most certainly not later, and therefore the inscription of Wylson, 1559, could not belong to the effigies, although it may have belonged to a son, and in the absence of any other information, we may fairly surmise this to be the case. The brass is of extreme interest and rarity, for it is the only known example of a gentleman and lady being depicted arm-in-arm; the short tunic is also remarkable, as it was generally worn long, as in the case of John Bedell, whose brass is in Winchester College. The lily also placed between the couple (the emblem of purity) is very uncommon; he is dressed, presumably, in a brown undercoat, over this a short green tunic lined and edged with fur, round his waist is a steel girdle, attached to it is the gypciere, a large red purse, edged with steel for security, which all gentlemen wore in those days as their pocket; his plaited shirt is showing with a collar low down, exposing the whole of the neck; the hair is long and flowing down to the shoulders, and the face closely shaven. The shoes are very broad at the toes, a fashion lately introduced. It has been remarked that at this period the English dress was so fantastical and absurd that it was difficult to distinguish one sex from the other, and the example on this brass confirms this remark.

The lady is dressed in a long costume, apparently crimson or purple velvet, cut square at the neck, tight sleeves, small in the waist, having a rich girdle with a long metal pendant hanging down in front, attached by a large buckle; she has also a plaited collar low round the neck, like her husband: the head-dress is very peculiar, a high stiff cap with net hanging down to the back of the waist, and over it an embroidered gold veil.

Apart from its archaeological interest, the brass is valuable as an example of the costumes of a Hampshire squire and his lady 400 years ago. This highly-interesting brass will be properly set in a slab and erected in the present church at Brown Candover; in the meantime, it would be valuable if any certain information could be given so as to identify who the effigies are. Endeavours have been made to trace back the family of Wylson, but without success; a clue may be obtained by the finding out the record of any family living at or near Brown Candover at the latter end of the fifteenth century, at the Manor House or at any county seat near; it was surmised that they were of the Worsley family who formerly possessed the Manor House of Chilton Candover, but this occurred a century after the time we are seeking information of.

H. D. C.



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Ancient English Metrical Romances, selected and published by Joseph Ritson, and revised by Edmund Goldsmid, F.R.H.S.; 3 vols., in 14 parts, 4to., large paper, bound in vegetable parchment; price £5 5s.—1b, care of Manager.

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